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## Bhopal Tragedy: Operation, Design of Plant Are Faulted

By Stuart Diamond  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The gas leak at a chemical plant in central India in December that killed at least 2,000 people was the result of operating errors, design flaws, maintenance failures and training deficiencies, according to present and former employees, company documents and the Indian government's chief scientist.

Those are among the findings of a seven-week inquiry begun by The New York Times after the leak of toxic methyl isocyanate gas at a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, produced history's worst industrial disaster.

The inquiry unearthed information not available even to the Union Carbide Corp., the majority owner of the plant where the leak occurred, because the Indian authorities have denied corporate representatives access to some documents, equipment and personnel.

The investigation produced evidence of at least 10 violations of the standard procedures of both the parent corporation and its Indian-run subsidiary.

Executives of Union Carbide India Ltd., which operated the plant, are reluctant to address the question of responsibility for the tragedy, in which about 200,000 people were injured. The managing director of the Indian company refused to talk about details of the accident or the conditions that produced it, although he did say that the enforcement of safety regulations was the responsibility of executives at the Bhopal plant.

A spokesman at Union Carbide corporate headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut, characterized any suggestion of the accident's causes as speculation.

The Times inquiry disclosed these and other irregularities at Bhopal:

- When employees discovered the initial leak of methyl isocyanate at 11:30 P.M. on Dec. 2, a supervisor — believing, he said later, that it was a water leak — decided to deal with it only after the next tea break, several workers said. In the next hour or more, the reaction taking place in a storage tank went out of control. Workers said that the reasons for leaks were rarely investigated.

- Several months before the accident, plant employees say, management shut down a refrigeration unit designed to keep the methyl isocyanate cool and inhibit chemical reactions. The shutdown was a violation of plant procedures.

- The leak began, according to several employees, about two hours after a worker whose training did not meet the plant's original standards was ordered by a novice supervisor to wash out a pipe that had not been properly sealed. That procedure is prohibited by plant rules.



A farmer drives cattle past the Bhopal pesticide plant.

Workers think the most likely source of the contamination that started the reaction leading to the accident was water from this process.

- The three main safety systems, at least two of which, technical experts said, were built according to specifications drawn for a Union Carbide plant at Institute, West Virginia, were unable to cope with conditions that existed on the night of the accident. Moreover, one of the systems had been inoperable for several days, and a second had been out of service for maintenance for several weeks.

- Plant operators failed to move some of the methyl isocyanate in the problem tank to a spare tank as required because, they said, the spare was not empty as it should have been.

- Instruments at the plant were unreliable, according to Shakti Qureshi, the methyl isocyanate supervisor on duty at the time of the accident. For that reason, he said, he ignored the initial warning of the accident, a gauge's indication that pressure in one of three methyl isocyanate storage tanks had risen fivefold in an hour.

- The Bhopal plant does not have the computer system that more sophisticated operations, including the West Virginia plant, use to monitor their functions and quickly alert the staff to leaks, employees said. The management, they added, relied on workers to sense escaping methyl isocyanate as their eyes started to water.

- Training levels and requirements for experience and education had been sharply reduced, according to many plant employees, as a result, at least in part, of budget reductions.

- The staff at the methyl isocyanate plant, which had little automated equipment, was cut from 12 operators on a shift to six in 1983, according to several employees.
- There were no effective public warnings of the disaster. The alarm that sounded on the night of the accident was similar or identical to those sounded for various purposes, including practice drills, about 20 times in a typical week, according to employees.

- Most workers, according to many employees, panicked as the gas escaped, running to save their own lives and ignoring buses that sat idle on the plant grounds, ready to evacuate nearby residents.

In Danbury, the parent corporation said last month: "Union Carbide regards safety as a top priority. We take great steps to ensure that the plants of our affiliates, as well as our own plants, are properly equipped with safeguards and that employees are properly trained."

Last weekend, a corporate spokesman cited the "excellent record" of the managers of the Indian affiliate, adding that because of the possibility of litigation in India "judicial and ethical rules and practices inhibit them from answering questions."

V.P. Gokhale, the chief operating officer of Union Carbide India Ltd., would not comment in an interview on specific violations or the causes of the accident, but he said the Bhopal plant was responsible for its own safety, with little scrutiny from outside experts.

The Bhopal plant was inspected in 1982 by experts from the parent company in the United States, and they filed a critical report, but Mr. Gokhale contended that the company (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## OPEC Discusses Price Cut

Meeting Marked By Bickering Of Nigeria, UAE

By Robert Burns  
The Associated Press

GENEVA — In a session marked by open discord, OPEC oil ministers discussed two pricing proposals Monday that, if adopted, could cut the cartel's base price for only the second time in its history.

The 13 ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met twice in closed session in a Geneva hotel and said no agreement had been reached. They said they would resume the talks Tuesday.

The president of the conference, the Indonesian oil minister, Subroto, told reporters that Nigeria and Saudi Arabia had submitted separate proposals aimed at narrowing the price gap between the cartel's highest-quality crudes and the lower-quality ones.

Nigeria said the spread should be \$2 instead of the current \$4. Saudi Arabia favored a \$2.90 gap, according to Mr. Subroto. In either case, the price of Saudi light, the OPEC benchmark crude, would be expected to come down, sources said.

When asked, Mr. Subroto declined to rule out a cut in the Saudi light price, and some other officials said the possibility had grown more likely.

"Let us not prejudice" what will come out of Tuesday's meeting, Mr. Subroto said. "There are many possibilities."

Less than an hour after the conference started, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates walked out, complaining that Nigeria was "stabbing OPEC in the back" by breaking its rules.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said later the incident was sparked by a "misunderstanding" between UAE minister, Mana Said al-Oteiba, and the Nigerian minister, Tam David-West. The Nigerian refused to discuss the incident.

Later, the oil minister of Qatar, Abdul Aziz al-Thani, said when asked if the ministers were considering a cut in the OPEC base price of \$29 a barrel:

"We're thinking about, as a concept, [to] lower it," he said. He declined to specify any figures under consideration.

The conference was recessed shortly after Mr. Oteiba left the hotel. He later returned, but he did not immediately rejoin the conference when it resumed in late afternoon.

Mr. Oteiba said that Mr. David-West was undermining the pricing structure because his country was exceeding its production quota of 1.4 million barrels a day.

"He is stabbing OPEC in the back and I was not going to stay (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Mana Said al-Oteiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, top left, accused Nigeria, represented by Tam David-West, top right, of breaking price rules. Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, above, said that the dispute was caused by a misunderstanding.

## U.S. Diplomat, Seized 10 Months Ago In Beirut, Makes a Videotaped Plea

United Press International

LONDON — William Buckley, a kidnapped U.S. diplomat, appeared in an amateur videotape screened here Monday and asked the U.S. government to act for his release and that of other Americans held in Beirut.

Mr. Buckley was political officer of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut when he was kidnapped March 16. A television film agency, Visnews, which aired the tape here, said it was apparently the first public proof that Mr. Buckley was alive.

U.S. officials in Washington confirmed that the man in the tape was Mr. Buckley and said they believed he and four other kidnapped Americans in Lebanon were alive.

In the tape, which lasts 56 seconds, Mr. Buckley said, "Today, the 22d of January, 1985, I am well and my friends Benjamin Weir and Jeremy Levin are also well. We ask that our government take action for our release quickly."

The Reverend Benjamin E. Weir, 60, a Presbyterian minister, was kidnapped in May, and Jeremy Levin, 52, Beirut bureau chief of the Atlanta-based Cable News Network, was seized in March.

Two other Americans who were kidnapped in Beirut were the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, 50, a Catholic priest who was abducted Jan. 8, and Peter Kilburn, 60, a librarian at the American University of Beirut who disappeared in November.

In Washington, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, Mr. Speakes reacted cautiously to the television broadcast of the videotape.

"We are pleased that he is alive and appears to be well," he said. "We are and have been and will continue to seek information from a number of sources in the Middle East on the five people held by terrorists there."

"We will actively seek the release of these individuals on the basis of quiet contacts," he added.

In the tape, the man identified as Mr. Buckley is holding a Beirut French-language newspaper, and although the date is not legible in the film, the pictures on the front page identify it as the paper for Jan. 22. There was nothing in the tape to indicate where it was made.

Mr. Hoss's resignation on Saturday was seen as a serious threat to Lebanon's fragile coalition government. He was the first member of the cabinet of five Moslems and



William Buckley

five Christians to submit his resignation since the coalition was formed April 30.

Speaking to reporters before an extraordinary cabinet meeting Monday on the economy, Mr. Hoss said he had agreed with Mr. Karami on "a common stand" to curb economic and security problems.

Israeli troops sealed off southern Lebanon on Monday to Beirut-based reporters after security sources in the region said that Israeli forces on a car carrying eight children, killing a three-year-old girl, Reuters reported from Sidon.

The child was among at least four persons killed and eight injured — including her father — throughout the south during the night and morning. Four attacks were reported on Israeli troops in which at least three were wounded, the sources said.

Israeli Bar Press

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Both sides agree that the Democrats appear to have blocked further covert military aid through the Central Intelligence Agency to the guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

But the Democrats, no less than the Republicans, still want to maintain pressure for political change there and are casting about for acceptable alternatives.

Many Democrats are uneasy over recent developments that appear to indicate growing political and economic repression in Nicaragua. They want to help halt that trend.

Administration officials fear that the program to the guerrillas is dead but they continue to push for it — in various forms — because they have made it the keystone of their policy and have no backup positions.

"The U.S. will not break faith with those who seek freedom and democracy in Central America or elsewhere," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday, United Press International reported. "Assistance to those in

## Allies Urge Belgium To Deploy Missiles Soon

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Britain, the Netherlands and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization appealed Monday to Belgium to meet its commitment to the alliance by deploying nuclear cruise missiles on schedule in March.

Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister, met separately with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands and the NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington. They discussed a date for deployment of the missiles, which the main government coalition party is seeking to postpone.

Sir Geoffrey said that in the absence of a U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement, Belgium should stick to NATO's deployment timetable, as Britain had done since 1983.

"We look to Belgium, as one of the staunchest NATO allies over the years, once again to give full weight to the importance of her decision for the alliance and the trans-Atlantic relationship," he said.

Mr. Van den Broek, whose country has made its acceptance of cruise missiles dependent on further Soviet missile deployments, said that any uncertainty about the U.S. position at the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union.

He acknowledged that the Dutch, who have delayed their final decision on cruise missiles until November, were in an unusual position to advise the Belgians.

But he added: "I think that to give the impression that commitments may not be respected could be a burden on the negotiations in Geneva."

A senior NATO official said Lord Carrington had told Mr. Tin-

demans "that the Belgians should meet their commitments."

Mr. Tindemans has declined to say what starting date Belgium is proposing. But Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has pledged that a decision will be made by the end of March.

The Flemish Christian Social Party, to which both Mr. Martens and Mr. Tindemans belong, has called for Belgian deployment to be delayed until sometime after the Geneva talks have started.

Under NATO plans, the first 16 of Belgium's 48 cruise missiles are due to be installed by March 15 at the Florennes air base, 44 miles (71 kilometers) south of Brussels, where about 800 American specialists are finishing work on a site.

Mr. Tindemans met in Rome last week with the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, and is scheduled to go to Bonn on Wednesday for talks with the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

An Italian spokesman quoted Mr. Andreotti as saying any delay would convey an image of weakness in NATO, and a senior West German official said Mr. Genscher would make the same point.

Polls show a large majority of Belgians favor at least a temporary delay in deployment, and the issue may be decisive in the general election in December.

The debate over the missiles took a new turn last week with government supporters accusing the opposition Socialists of having supported the NATO decision to deploy the missiles, including the timetable.

The Socialists rejected the charge and said the defense minister who approved the timetable in 1981 was Frank Swaelens, a member of the government coalition who is now seeking to delay deployment.

## 3 Shells Miss NATO Fleet in Lisbon Attack

United Press International

LISBON — Extremists apparently armed with a 60mm mortar fired three shells at a NATO squadron anchored in the Tagus river estuary early Monday, but the projectiles exploded harmlessly in the water, the authorities said.

It was the second such attack against a NATO target in Portugal in seven weeks.

An anonymous caller telephoned Portuguese news organizations claiming responsibility for the action on behalf of the April 25 People's Forces, a far-left revolutionary group that earlier took responsibility for similar strikes against the U.S. Embassy and NATO's Iberian-Atlantic headquarters outside Lisbon.

The port authorities said three "loud explosions in the river" rocked the port area at 3 A.M. but caused no damage and were "considerably short" of the NATO frigates anchored in the estuary.

The frigates were part of a six-ship NATO squadron that had been in port since Wednesday. The squadron set sail from Lisbon as scheduled six hours after the attack.

The police said they suspected the attack was carried out with a 60mm mortar likely fired from a small park on a hill about 200 yards (183 meters) from the waterfront.

The April 25 People's Forces fired four 60mm shells at the U.S. Embassy compound Nov. 25 and three shells at NATO's suburban Comberland headquarters Dec. 9, causing only minor damage to vehicles and shattering windows.

Fifty suspected members of the group are awaiting trial for a series of bombings, bank robberies and killings.

## INSIDE



Milan Kundera, the Czechoslovak writer, has had his sole stage work directed in the United States by Susan Sontag. A review is on Page 6.

Pope John Paul II, in Venezuela, urged Catholics to avoid teachings contrary to those of their church. Page 2.

New evidence is found that Homer's heroes may have been real historic figures. Page 3.

Vietnam, in need of development aid, is said to want an improvement in relations with the United States. Page 5.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

AT&T reported a 1984 profit of \$1.38-billion, below its forecasts. Page 7.

## TOMORROW

Two key Republicans, Robert J. Dole and Richard G. Lugar, have pointed the Senate down paths that could force change at the White House, Pentagon and State Department.

## U.S. Seeks New Nicaragua Approach

### Aid to Rebels' Families Considered in Policy Deadlock

By Joanne Ormang  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and members of Congress in both parties are considering new approaches to break the apparent policy deadlock over Nicaragua, including "humanitarian aid" to families of anti-Sandinista rebels and expanded economic sanctions.

Both sides agree that the Democrats appear to have blocked further covert military aid through the Central Intelligence Agency to the guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

But the Democrats, no less than the Republicans, still want to maintain pressure for political change there and are casting about for acceptable alternatives.

Many Democrats are uneasy over recent developments that appear to indicate growing political and economic repression in Nicaragua. They want to help halt that trend.

Administration officials fear that the program to the guerrillas is dead but they continue to push for it — in various forms — because they have made it the keystone of their policy and have no backup positions.

"The U.S. will not break faith with those who seek freedom and democracy in Central America or elsewhere," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday, United Press International reported. "Assistance to those in

Nicaragua is essential in our opinion. However, we are willing to work closely with members of Congress as we seek this assistance."

The Reagan administration's latest proposal would replace the currently covert program of aid to the rebels with overt humanitarian aid to families of the fighters, and to Nicaraguan refugees living in Honduras, according to Republican Senate sources.

The assistance would total about \$14 million, the same as the administration allocated for the rebels, in the hope that it can win a congressional vote scheduled in March.

This approach would bow to the insistence by some key Republicans, including the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, that any aid program to the guerrillas be legal.

The law forbids efforts to overthrow governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations, and the rebels have made it clear that their objective is driving out the Sandinistas.

Humanitarian funding for associates of the guerrillas was discussed briefly during the long dispute last year in Congress over Central America policy and was dropped as too obvious a subterfuge.

Other approaches under discussion include a new argument, which Mr. Reagan used Thursday, that funding the rebels is self-defense under the charters of the

## U.K. Acts To Prop Pound

Interest Rates Raised To 14% Amid Oil Fears

Reuters

LONDON — Renewed pressure on the British pound Monday pushed up British interest rates for the third time in as many weeks to their highest level for three years, and caused heavy selling on the stock market.

The pound has been undermined by a widespread market view that a glut of oil will force lower prices for Britain's North Sea crude. The pound had fallen to a record low in London on Monday when news of disagreement at the talks in Geneva by ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries tipped the balance in favor of another rate rise.

Barclays Bank PLC, Britain's biggest commercial bank, was the first to raise its base rate to 14 percent from 12 percent in response to higher money-market rates. The move was swiftly endorsed by the Bank of England and matched by the three major rivals of Barclays — National Westminster, Midland and Lloyds Bank.

The base rate is the rate on which the bank determines the interest charged to borrowers and paid to depositors.

On the London Stock Exchange, shares suffered their biggest single drop since 1974 only a week after the market hit a record high. The fall was attributed to fears that the rates increase would further weaken economic recovery in Britain by raising the cost of loans for industry.

The Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares plunged 43 points as the value of shares lost almost \$7 billion (\$7.7 billion). The index recovered to end at 977.9, down 24.9.

In London, the pound was closed at \$1.11, up from Friday's close of \$1.105. However, the dollar gained on other European markets, ending at 3.1638 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt, up from 3.1599 DM on Friday. In Paris, the U.S. currency closed at 9.69 francs, up from 9.663 francs.

Analysts said that the increase in interest rates may rule out tax cuts in the British budget in March. The cuts are a cornerstone of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policy.

The deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party and its economic spokesman, Roy Hattersley, declared that the Conservative government's financial strategy was in ruins. "Today's announcements are a tragedy for households, industry and the unemployed," Mr. Hattersley said.

Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the exchequer, said the anxiety in financial markets over the pound was greatly overdone. He told a parliamentary committee that he saw no likelihood of the pound falling to parity with the dollar.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, the employers' association, said that Monday's rise in interest rates would cost industry an additional \$540 million a year.

United Nations and the Organization of American States. The charter provides for "individual and collective security." Conservatives are known to be pressing Mr. Reagan for a major televised speech appealing for public support for the aid program to the guerrillas.

Republicans also are considering some kind of expanded economic sanctions, possibly including pressure on U.S. allies to halt all trade with Nicaragua.

A leader of Nicaragua's domestic opposition, Arturo José Cruz, recently voiced opposition to such sanctions as too damaging to Nicaraguan civilians. Mr. Cruz is a former central bank president and ambassador to Washington.

Several Democrats pointed out that previous U.S. efforts to organize international boycotts against Cuba and the Soviet Union had limited success.

In developments that impressed many members of Congress as signaling serious erosion of rights in Nicaragua, Mr. Cruz came out in favor of more funds for the armed rebels, who are known as contras, and the opposition publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro announced he was going into self-imposed exile in Costa Rica until conditions improved in Nicaragua.

As further evidence, several Democrats cited recent published reports of forced widespread recruitment into the army and black marketeering in Nicaragua.

"There is something to be said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



## Pope, in Andes, Urges Avoidance of Teachings Contrary to Catholicism

The Associated Press

MERIDA, Venezuela — Pope John Paul II brought his South American pilgrimage to the foothills of the Andes Mountains on Monday, urging tens of thousands of people during a Mass to steer clear of ideologies contrary to church teaching.

The pope arrived in Mérida to cheer on a clear, crisp morning, and emphasized the theme of his tour—fidelity to the Roman Catholic Church and religious discipline. He flew to this university center from Venezuela's oil capital of Maracaibo on the third day of his sixth Latin American tour.

"To be faithful to the church," John Paul said, "means to not let yourself be taken in by doctrines or ideologies contrary to Catholic dogma, which some groups of materialistic inspiration or of doubtful religious content would like."

Before celebrating Mass, the pope greeted the faithful, many of whom had camped out since Sunday night. He helped plant an evergreen while thousands chanted, "Long live the pope!"

[Meanwhile, Governor Angel Zambrano of Zulia state said that security forces have arrested 32 leftists and seized weapons in Maracaibo, United Press International reported.]

[Mr. Zambrano said that "anarchists" were arrested at a nursing school building in a security check before the pope arrived in the city on Sunday. The governor said that 32 people were arrested and that the confiscated material included "small arms, some of military quality, and subversive literature."

[The nursing school belongs to the University of Zulia and is situated near the grounds where John Paul said Mass on Sunday. The authorities would not comment on whether the arms were intended for use during the pope's visit or were being stored for other purposes.]

Vatican officials describe Mérida, 442 miles (716 kilometers) from Caracas and the home of the University of The Andes, as one of the most religious areas in Venezuela.

John Paul planned to attend a youth gathering on Monday night in Caracas and to meet with members of the Latin American Ecclesiastical Conference, which includes Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador and Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua. The pontiff, who welcomed them during a Mass on Sunday night, has offered to mediate the conflicts in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

More than one million people turned out for papal Masses on Sunday in Caracas and Maracaibo. Since arriving in Venezuela on Saturday to start a 12-day, four-nation tour, the pontiff has restated traditional teaching on family issues and told Roman Catholic bishops to discipline theologians who deviate from church doctrine.

In a Mass on the theme of the family, celebrated near a poor Caracas neighborhood, the pope condemned contraception, abortion, euthanasia and divorce. He said that the "plague of divorce" ruins families and told the throng: "Remember, it is never legal to end a human life with abortion or euthanasia."

In Maracaibo, John Paul, the first pope to visit Venezuela, stressed the importance of Catholic education. The pope, in a speech to bishops Saturday night, set the tone for his tour of the region, where many priests and theologians have adopted Marxist theories in the struggle to help the poor. He warned against those who "disfigure the evangelical message, using it as the service of ideologies and political strategies in search of an illusory earthly liberation."

John Paul also will travel to Ecuador, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago before flying back to Rome on Feb. 6.

### Pope May Visit Cuba

John Paul could visit Cuba on a future tour, but the Vatican is not aware of any invitation from President Fidel Castro, a Vatican official said Monday in Maracaibo, Reuters reported.

The official was commenting on reports that Mr. Castro had told a group of U.S. bishops visiting Havana last week that he would be willing to invite the pope to Cuba. While visiting the Dominican Republic in October, John Paul sent special greetings to Catholics in Cuba and later said that he had not gone there because he had not been invited.

### Bombings in Peru

Leftist Peruvian guerrillas dynamited an electrical power plant, a police station and other targets late Sunday in the southern city of Ayacucho, where the pope plans to visit next week, United Press International reported from Ayacucho. The police said at least three persons were wounded and more than 100 suspects were arrested as a result of the attacks by the guerrilla group Shining Path.



Pope John Paul II gets a hug from a Venezuelan child in Maracaibo.

## U.S. and EC Split on Danger to Ozone

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — A United Nations meeting has ended here with the United States and the European Community deeply divided over the extent of the threat to the ozone layer in the atmosphere and specific proposals to protect it.

The meeting, which ended Friday, was held under the auspices of the UN Environment Program. It was the last of a series on the ozone layer, which extends for approximately 50 kilometers (31 miles) above the earth's surface and filters out ultraviolet rays of the sun. These rays are known to cause skin cancer and damage crops.

The disagreement stemmed from recent warnings by scientists in the United States that the ozone layer could be critically depleted within 50 years if measures were not taken to curb emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, which are chlorine-carrying gases that rise into the atmosphere and attack ozone.

Chlorofluorocarbons are widely used in aerosol spray cans, refrigerators, plastic foam and industrial solvents. Last week, six nations—Canada, the United States, Norway, Switzerland, Finland and Sweden—formally proposed a worldwide ban on their use as propellants in aerosols within four years.

This proposal was rejected by the 10-member European Community and delegates said it would now prove "exceptionally difficult" to reach final agreement on an international convention to protect the ozone layer at a diplomatic conference in Vienna, due to start March 18.

Concern over the ozone layer revived recently after a group of scientists from Harvard warned of the risk of what they called a "chlorine catastrophe." Writing in the magazine Nature, the scientists said the depletion of ozone could accelerate quickly once the amount of chlorine in the atmosphere passed a threshold ratio, which they estimated at around 16 parts per billion.

Other research has suggested that the composition of the ozone column may be already changing under the impact of chlorine and that this could lead to changes in climate. These warnings were endorsed by U.S. delegates at the meeting.

"Once the chlorine threshold is reached, it will be like going over a cliff very rapidly," said Stephen Weil of the Environmental Protection Agency. "The effect would be dramatic."

While no one disputed that a chlorine catastrophe was possible, there was disagreement over when it could occur. Richard E. Benedict, an environmental official in the State Department, said that it would only require a 3-percent increase in chlorofluorocarbons a year and that it was "not unreasonable" to expect such an increase given the present rate of chlorofluorocarbons production.

"The margin of error between complacency and catastrophe is too small for comfort," he added.

This was dismissed by a European delegate in private as "scaremongering." George Sirogonis, a spokesman for the European Commission in Brussels, said at the meeting that emissions of chlorofluorocarbons were still more than five times lower than required to trigger a "chlorine catastrophe."

Delegates agreed that present data was not conclusive. On Oct. 19, a scientific group established by the UN Environment Program found that the production of chlorofluorocarbons in industrialized countries fell by 14 percent between 1974 and 1982, but that it rose by roughly 8 percent, from 599,000 tons to 644,000 tons, between 1982 and 1983.

Much of the reduction in chlorofluorocarbons was due to a 1979 ban on their use in aerosol sprays in the United States and their substitution by hydrocarbons. U.S. delegates said the conversion had cut chlorofluorocarbons emissions in the United States by half and resulted in savings to consumers of \$165 million in 1983.

Based on this, the six governments have proposed a worldwide ban on the use of nonessential chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols within four years. This has been rejected by the European Community, which instead favors freezing the capacity to produce all chlorofluorocarbons at the present level.

## South Africa Says It Hired U.S. Citizens For N-Plant

By Alan Cowell

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's state-owned power company acknowledged Monday that it had recruited U.S. personnel, including atomic reactor operators, to help run the Koeberg nuclear power station near here.

However, at a news conference, a spokesman for South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission, Andre van Heerden, denied suggestions that American personnel were working in contravention of U.S. laws.

Other officials said the full extent and legality of private American involvement at the French-supplied reactor had yet to be established.

The officials said the Electricity Supply Commission had met with its American employees recently and had circulated a U.S. request that they contact the Department of Energy in Washington so that their lawful status could be ascertained.

Under regulations published in February 1983, U.S. citizens need official authorization before providing expertise to some countries, including South Africa, that could assist in the production of plutonium.

Plutonium can be used to build nuclear weapons and is one of the by-products of reactors such as the two installed at Koeberg, 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Cape Town. South Africa's only nuclear power plant.

Mr. van Heerden said the Americans at Koeberg were in two categories: those working directly for the Electricity Supply Commission and those working for American contractors hired by it. He estimated the number of those employed directly at around 20, but did not say how many were employed by contractors.

Officials said the presence of authorized U.S. contractors at Koeberg had been known for some time, but the presence of directly recruited individuals had only become known to the U.S. authorities in November.

"The majority of Americans are here as consultants," Mr. van Heerden said, but others included operators in charge of reactor systems and "people who helped us with emergency planning." Mr. van Heerden said foreigners were expected to help train South Africans in the running of the reactor.

South Africa, widely suspected of either seeking or already possessing nuclear weapons, has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. But Mr. van Heerden said South Africa has agreed to inspection of the Koeberg plant by officials from France and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The United States has suspended shipments of enriched uranium to South Africa because of its refusal to sign the nonproliferation treaty, Japan and France. Mr. van Heerden indicated, have not applied the same restrictions.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 6 Rebels Arrested in New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (AP) — Six members of the pro-independence Kanak Socialist Liberation Front were arrested Monday in connection with the sabotage last week of New Caledonia's largest nickel mine, the prosecutor, Jacques Gauthier, said.

Fourteen other members of the group appeared in court in connection with the wounding of six European settlers Friday on the island of Maré, judiciary sources said. A trial date was set for Feb. 8.

Twenty-one trucks and bulldozers and other equipment were damaged in the early morning hours Wednesday at the Kouaoua nickel mine near the center of the main island of New Caledonia. The authorities were continuing their investigation into a similar sabotage of the mine at Thio, on the east coast, several days earlier. The separatist group formally denied participation in the sabotage at Thio and condemned that at Kouaoua.

### Iran, Iraq Claim Victory in Battle

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iran said Monday that it had "completely crushed" an Iraqi offensive in the southern part of their disputed border. It said there had been heavy fighting in the marshy Majnoon Islands area and that Iraqi forces had been unable to advance.

Earlier, a statement from Iraq said four Iraqi divisions had launched a successful offensive in the region late Sunday. The statement, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency, said Iraqi forces "captured three targets set by the operation and are now consolidating their new positions." It said the Iranian casualty toll was heavy.

The attacks came one day after Iran reportedly shelled an elementary school in the southern Iraqi border hamlet of Al Zaher, wounding nine pupils and a school employee.

The ground fighting coincided with new attacks on Gulf shipping. The Sefuros, a 47,869-ton tanker registered in Greece, was hit Sunday by a missile apparently fired from Iranian warships near the Saudi Arabian oil terminal of Ras Tanura, causing damage but no casualties, Lloyds of London said. The attack came hours after Iraq said its warplanes hit two naval targets south of the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island.

### Austrian Rightist Threatens to Resign

VIENNA (Reuters) — Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger, leader of the rightist Freedom Party, threatened Monday to resign from the Socialist-led coalition and bring down the government if Defense Minister Friedrich Frischenschlager, focus of a dispute about a war criminal sent back to Austria, was dismissed.

At the request of Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Mr. Frischenschlager cut short a visit to Egypt and was flying back to Austria on Monday night for the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting. He faces criticism at the meeting and a no-confidence vote at a special parliamentary session Friday.

Chancellor Sinowatz apologized Sunday to Jewish leaders after Mr. Frischenschlager personally met Walter Reder, a convicted war criminal, after he was released after three decades of imprisonment in Italy last week.

### Egypt, Israel Hold Talks on Taba Issue

BEERSHEBA, Israel (UPI) — Egypt and Israel, in a second day of talks Monday on the disputed resort town of Taba on the Gulf of Aqaba, discussed a future role for a multinational force to police it. Afterward, both sides expressed satisfaction.

"There is substance in the talks," said Abdel Halim Badawi, head of the Egyptian delegation. His Israeli counterpart, Zvi Kedari, said: "I believe we have gone a long way together. We are negotiating in good spirits and good will. We are exchanging formulas."

Taba is one of 15 Sinai boundary points still in dispute between Israel and Egypt.

### U.K. Official Tried for Falklands Leak

LONDON (UPI) — A senior Defense Ministry official went on trial Monday accused of leaking secrets on the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, to an opposition Labor politician.

Clive Ponting, an official at the ministry, pleaded not guilty to the charge under a section of the 1911 Official Secrets Act that forbids giving confidential government information to "unauthorized" persons. Mr. Ponting admitted through his lawyer that he had passed on two documents to a Labor member of parliament, Tam Dalyell. But Mr. Ponting's defense is that Mr. Dalyell, as a legislator, was authorized to receive government information.

One of the documents was a report dealing with changes in the rules of engagement for the South Atlantic Task Force during the Falkland Islands war in 1982. The other was an internal memorandum recommending how information about the decision to sink the cruiser on May 2, 1982, should be kept from the House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs, which was investigating the incident.

### Rabin Is Confident on U.S. Arms Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, speaking Monday after meeting with Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger of the United States, said he had no doubt that Washington would increase military aid to Israel next year beyond this year's \$1.4 billion.

"How much, the president of the United States will decide," Mr. Rabin said. He was to meet Wednesday with President Ronald Reagan. Israel has requested \$2.2 billion in military assistance for fiscal 1986, but U.S. officials and diplomatic sources said the administration has decided to give \$1.8 billion, in grants that do not have to be repaid.

### Church Says 63 Killed in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Sixty-three people were killed in political violence in El Salvador last week, according to Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chávez, the second-ranking Roman Catholic churchman in El Salvador.

The church's Legal Rights Office reported that three persons were "captured" and that seven more "disappeared" last week, the bishop said. Among the 63 killed were a rightist candidate in the March 31 elections for the Legislative Assembly and a government official from the Christian Democratic Party, Bishop Rosa Chávez said in a sermon at the San Salvador's Metropolitan Cathedral. He said the killings provoked fears "that in the coming days a string of political killings will be unleashed, filling the electoral campaign with blood, irrationality and frustration."

### For the Record

The 46th game of the world chess championship match between the titleholder, Anatoli Karpov, and Gary Kasparov ended Monday in a draw on the 42d move.

Ecudor has proposed a candidate, Alfonso Barrera Valverde, 50, to succeed the UNESCO director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, when his term expires at the end of 1987, sources said Monday. He is a former foreign minister and editor of the newspaper, Meridiano.

President Ronald Reagan will meet with President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina during a state visit to Washington by Mr. Alfonsín on March 19, a White House spokesman announced Monday.

## U.S. Weighs Aid Approaches

(Continued from Page 1)

for keeping the Sandinistas under pressure or in doubt as to our intention," said Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is expected to be named chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations this week. But he said that U.S. involvement with the guerrillas would make the United States "the point at issue, rather than the shortcomings of the Sandinistas."

The Democrats acknowledge that they have come up with few alternatives but contend that they retain a firm House majority against the rebel operation.

Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, said, "I continue to struggle with trying to find a compromise that could achieve the ends the administration wants to achieve, while getting us out of this program."

Ambassador Carlos Tünnermann acknowledged that some Democrats perceive a worsening situation in the country. "That perception is not correct," he said. He noted that President Daniel Ortega Sastre has promised a broad amnesty program, continued broad economy and political pluralism, and said that reports of draft resistance and speculation reflected isolated cases.

## OPEC, in Tense Meeting, Discusses Cutting Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

with him in the conference," Mr. Oteiza said.

Many OPEC members, including Nigeria, are feeling a severe economic pinch from declining oil revenues, partly because of suffer competition from Britain, Norway and other non-OPEC oil producers. They also have been hurt by a substantial drop in world oil consumption in recent years.

Nigeria bolted from the OPEC pricing system last October, cutting its price by \$2 a barrel in response to similar cuts by Britain and Norway. The decision shook OPEC's pricing system and reinforced a perception among oil buyers that the cartel cannot stop prices from falling.

The price of Saudi light crude has traded recently on the open market for about \$27.50 a barrel, or \$1.50 below the official Saudi price.

Conference sources said Sunday that a consensus had emerged within OPEC that the Saudi light price must be reduced. Some reportedly favored a reduction to \$26.50.

Opposition led by Iran and Algeria made it uncertain, however, whether any pricing agreement could be reached at this meeting.

Shortly before the meeting started, Sheikh Yamani said that he expected a small price reduction to be agreed on at this meeting.

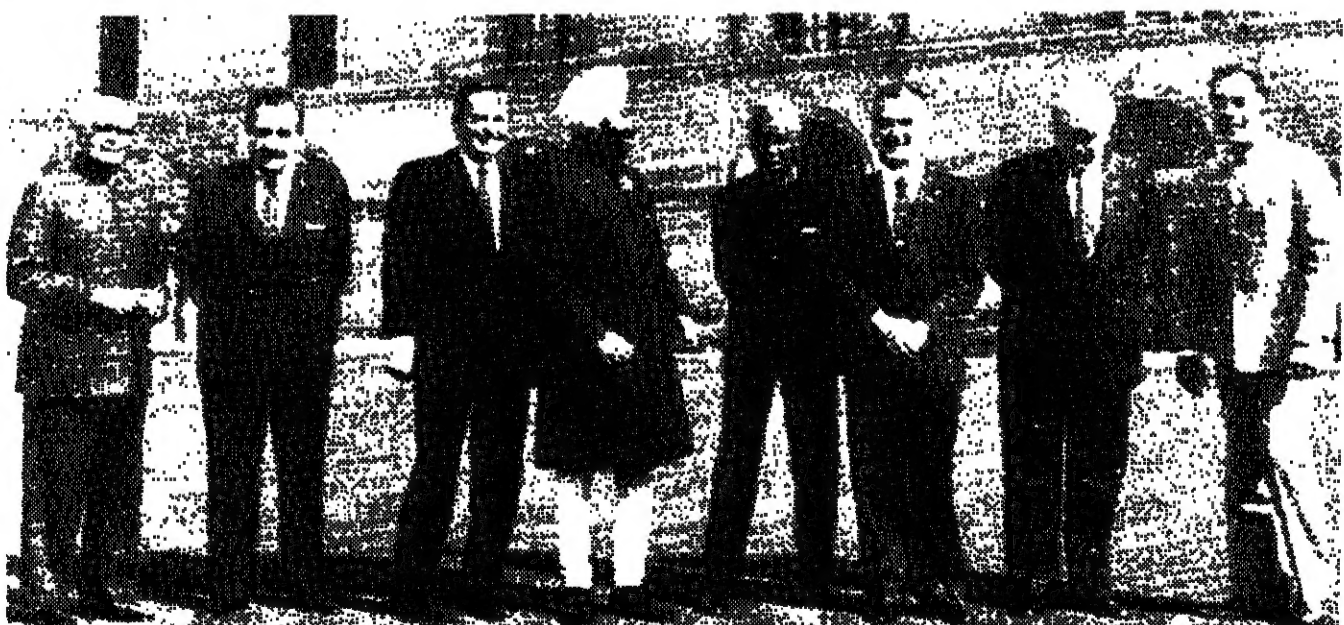
He also said OPEC production had dropped to 14 million barrels a day, two million below its self-imposed ceiling. Later, the Iranian oil minister, Mohammad Qarazi, said his country "will never agree to a price cut. Algeria and Libya also have said they oppose price reductions."

Reporter Is Barred

Youssef Ibrahim, the chief oil

reporter of The Wall Street Journal, was denied access to the meeting's opening session in a dispute over an article he wrote on alleged extravagance by ministers. Reuters reported from Geneva.

The article said there was competition among delegations for the best hotel suites in Geneva.



Leaders of six nations met Monday in New Delhi and urged a ban on nuclear weapons in space. From left are Ramaswami Venkataraman, India's vice president; President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina; Prime Minister Olof

Palme of Sweden; President Zail Singh of India; President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania; President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico; Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India.

## India, 5 Other Nations Urge Ban on Nuclear Arms

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW DELHI — Leaders of six nonaligned and pro-Western nations joined here Monday in urging a ban on nuclear weapons in outer space as part of an overall end to the arms race. At an unusual one-day summit conference, the leaders of India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece also said they would personally urge restraint on nuclear weapons in their meetings in the next several months with leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi presided at the meeting of the so-

called five continent peace initiative. His role marked his first exposure in the realm of international politics since he took office in November.

On Monday, however, Mr. Gandhi spoke bluntly on the need to curtail the nuclear arms competition, indirectly criticizing the United States on the issue.

Referring to the last arms initiative by the six nations, which was a call for a "freeze" on the production of nuclear weapons, Mr. Gandhi said this measure "got a very positive response from at least one nuclear power."

He was referring to the Soviet Union, which has endorsed such a "freeze." The United States maintains that there should not be a freeze until the U.S. weapons buildup is completed.

As chairman of the nonaligned movement, as well as leader of a country that receives heavy Soviet assistance, Mr. Gandhi nonetheless appeared to take care to avoid having the peace initiative be seen as anti-American.

The conference Monday was the outgrowth of work done by Parliamentarians for World Order, an organization of legislators that has been active in the peace movement in various countries.

The statement by the conference participants asserted that "a small group of men and machines in cities far away" are the ones who "decide our fate."

Participating in the session were Mr. Gandhi, President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece.

Mr. Papandreu, whose country is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, reiterated what he said was his "determination" to eliminate U.S. nuclear weapons on board ships stopping in Greece. He said that if the United States did not agree to such a step, "I shall act unilaterally."

Representative Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York, attended the conference as the U.S. participant in the Parliamentarians for World Order. Of the initiative, he said there was "no doubt in my mind that this will help marshal public opinion in the United States behind the need for arms talks to reduce world tensions."

Security Is Strict

Security for the conference was described by officials as being as heavy as for the much larger meetings in 1983 of the Commonwealth heads of government and leaders of the nonaligned movement. Reuters reported from New Delhi.

Commandos, armed with automatic weapons, guarded the hall where the six leaders met. Marks-men took up positions on nearby rooftops. Streets around the meeting hall were sealed off.

Indian newspapers have reported recently that Mr. Gandhi and President Zail Singh may be the targets of assassination squads from the Punjab region.

## EC Plans Aid To Get Greek Cooperation

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Jacques Delors, the new president of the European Commission, proposed a package of grants and loans to Greece on Monday in an effort to remove the threat of a Greek veto on the entry of Spain and Portugal to the European Community.

Diplomats said Mr. Delors made his proposal to the foreign ministers of the 10 community members at their meeting in Brussels. Besides the problems in negotiations on the entry of the Iberian countries, scheduled for Jan. 1, 1986, they are expected to discuss the community's cash crisis.

The diplomats said Mr. Delors would soon present a plan with figures for the proposed aid to Greece, which had sought it as part of a plan to help the community's poorer Mediterranean regions.

The diplomats said the package would include grants from the community's regional and social aid funds, and low-interest loans from the European Investment Bank and other EC credit institutions.

The previous commission under Gaston Thorn had proposed a \$4.5-billion Mediterranean aid scheme that was rejected by most community governments as unrealistic.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece threatened at the community's summit in Dublin in December to block the entry of Spain and Portugal if special aid was not agreed for his country's poorer regions.



The Global Newspaper.

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## Space Shuttle's Success With a Booster Keeps 3 Missions on Schedule

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

Except for minor damage to heat-protection tiles, the shuttle Discovery returned in excellent shape from its first military space trip, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Monday.

Crewmen on the secret mission successfully deployed a giant spy satellite with a booster that once had performed incorrectly.

Because of the success of the rocket stage, three more shuttle flights using the same booster can proceed as scheduled this year, space officials said. Had the rocket failed, as it did on its only other

shuttle assignment two years ago, those shots would have been in jeopardy.

The mission ended Sunday afternoon with a perfect landing near the launchpad where the flight began Thursday.

Left behind in orbit, 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers) above the equator, was a \$300-million satellite that sources say is capable of monitoring Soviet missile tests and eavesdropping on selected military and diplomatic communications in much of Europe, Asia and Africa.

NASA reported that only about a dozen tiles were damaged on Discovery, less than on most shuttle flights.

There were no significant orbital system problems during the flight, a space agency statement said.

The five astronauts, all military officers, flew back to their training base in Houston on Sunday night for debriefing sessions. In keeping with the secrecy imposed by the air force on much of the mission, they did not make the usual public departure statements.

But as they arrived in Houston, reporters overheard one of the crew, Major Gary E. Payton of the air force, ask some mission control officials, "Why did you bring us home so early?"

Replied one of the officials, "We were really worried."

The commander, Captain Thomas K. Mattingly of the navy, was overheard to say, "It was a long two years, but it was worth it. It all went super." The two years apparently referred to his training period.

Sources reported that the ship returned early because the weather forecast called for deteriorating conditions Monday at Cape Canaveral. The weather Sunday was sunny.

Captain Mattingly is retiring after three space missions. He is leaving NASA to become space program director with the Naval Electronic Systems Command.

The other crew members were Lieutenant Colonel Loren J. Shriver of the air force, Lieutenant Colonel James F. Buchli and Major Ellison S. Onizuka of the air force.

Discovery was towed into a processing hangar to be prepared for its next mission in March. Then, one satellite is to be deployed and a second recovered.

Because of Discovery's success on the just-completed flight, NASA can proceed with launching Challenger on Feb. 20 with a pair of communications satellites and a crew of seven that includes a French astronaut and a U.S. senator, Jake Garn, Republican of Utah.

One of Challenger's satellites is a NASA tracking and data relay satellite to be boosted to high orbit by the same type of rocket stage that sent Discovery's spy satellite to its lofty outpost.

The rocket is called an inertial upper stage. It failed its only previous shuttle assignment, in April 1983, propelling a communications payload into an incorrect orbit.

The trouble was traced to second stage motor overheating that collapsed a flexible seal in the steering mechanism.

Major modifications were made and extensive testing was done before officials felt confident in flying the rocket on the military mission.

NASA now can return to its open information policy, until the next military mission, scheduled in September. Full-scale briefings with flight directors, the astronaut crew and payload experts are scheduled this week for Challenger's February flight. That was not done before the Discovery launch.

Canada has traditionally assumed 10 percent of the North American air defense costs under its treaty with the United States, which is roughly in proportion with the size of its population and economy compared with those of the United States. There have been reports from Washington that the two countries will split the cost of modernizing the DEW line radar network.

The agreement for a new North Warning System to replace the DEW line could be signed when President Ronald Reagan comes to Quebec City on March 17 for consultations with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Joint defense is one of the issues expected to be discussed by the two leaders.

## Ancient 'Wilusa' Text Gives New Support to Historicity of Homer's Iliad

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Three months ago Professor Calvert Watkins, a linguist at Harvard, was examining some dry documents in an ancient language of ancient Anatolia when he came upon a string of words that filled him with excitement.

Translated, the words said, "When they came from steep Wilusa."

The text broke off at that point. But for many reasons, Mr. Watkins believed that he had found the opening line of a song or epic about Troy, the "steep Ilios" of Homer's "Iliad," that was written down in the Trojans' own language more than 500 years before Homer, who lived in the 8th century B.C.

Mr. Watkins' "Wilusian" as he calls it, has been greeted by other linguists, classicists and archaeologists as brilliant detective work. It has added another tantalizing scrap of evidence to a body of research that has made the Trojan War and the world of Homer's heroes seem more plausible than they did as recently as a decade ago.

It has also strengthened the professor's recent argument that the Trojans' native tongue was Luvian, an Indo-European

language of Anatolia, now Turkey. Did King Priam of Troy really exist? He may well have, linguists are saying, if the Luvian name Pariya-muwas was transformed into Priamos by the Greeks.

And what of Paris, Priam's son, who Homer says set off the Trojan War by kidnapping Helen, wife of King Menelaus of Sparta? The name Paris, too, is from Luvian, Mr. Watkins says.

The Trojan War as portrayed by Homer left the deepest imprint on the Western imagination. It became the prototype of all struggles between East and West, and it profoundly affected subsequent ideas about poetry, tragedy and fate. Yet more than a century after the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann discovered Troy's high-walled ruins in northwestern Turkey, no one knows whether the war ever occurred.

For the past two decades, archaeologists working on the Aegean coast of Greece have discovered evidence at Mycenae, Ilios and elsewhere that Mycenaean Greeks occupied the area as early as the 15th century B.C., two to three centuries before the dates that Greek historians assigned to the Trojan War.

"Many more sites are producing new evidence," said Professor Machleidt J.

Mellink of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, a past president of the Archaeological Institute of America. "They come out practically every year."

It seems more likely than it used to, scholars are now arguing, that the ancient Greeks were at least in a position to make war against Troy.

In 1981 new linguistic evidence began to indicate that the kingdom of Mycenaean Greece was probably the same kingdom of seafaring, chariot-driving warriors who were mentioned in ancient royal documents of the Hittites, who were then the dominant force in Asia Minor and whose language was related to Luvian.

The theory that the Abhiyans (or Abhiyans) referred to by the Hittites might in fact have been the Achaeans of Homer's Greece dates to the 1920s, not long after clay tablets bearing Hittite inscriptions in cuneiform began being unearthed and deciphered at Bogazkoy, Turkey, the Hittite capital.

The equation of Abhiyans and Achaeans, however, was also hotly contested.

But since 1981, Professor Hans G. Guterbock of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has reasoned in a

series of papers that the Abhiyans were, after all, the Achaeans. His findings are based on newly assembled clay fragments, enlarged photographs, new linguistic interpretations and new datings.

The Abhiyans are described in Hittite documents dating to the 15th century B.C. as having a "great king" across the sea, a man with the stature of Homer's Agamemnon, and as controlling the Anatolian city of Millawata, which Mr. Guterbock and others equate with the Greek Miletus.

The Abhiyans also engaged in one-on-one combat with Anatolian leaders, sent out squadrons of chariots, negotiated truces with the Hittite king and behaved much like the Greeks in Homer.

Last October, shortly after Mr. Watkins discovered his "Wilusian," Mr. Guterbock elaborated other possible linguistic parallels at a symposium on the Trojan War held at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia.

Given the likely identity of Abhiyans and Achaeans, Mr. Guterbock said, it now seemed more plausible that the place called Wilusa in Hittite texts was the Ilios of the Greeks.

In an interview, Mr. Guterbock called

Mr. Watkins' discovery of a Luvian song about Wilusa "brilliant."

Most of the Luvian literature that has been found is embedded in Hittite texts, Mr. Watkins said. These texts sometimes instruct Hittite priests to sing "in Luvian," and then a Luvian passage follows.

A number of these passages had the rhythms, word placement and other unmistakable qualities of epic verse, Mr. Watkins told the Bryn Mawr conference. He had no doubt that the line "When they came from steep Wilusa," which other linguists had noted without excitement, was in fact poetry.

Mr. Watkins has since discovered another apparent reference to Wilusa: four badly broken lines of Luvian verse that begin, "When the man came from steep

Troy's steepness made a strong impression on the ancient world. In Luvian, the epithet appears as *alon*, Homer's Greek word for steep, *alona* was applied by the poet to Troy and to a mountain near Troy, but to nothing else, Mr. Watkins said.

He and a colleague, Professor Emily T. Vermeule, a Harvard classicist, conceded that his "Wilusian" did not mention a Trojan War.

## Update Urged For Canada's Air Defense

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — A Canadian Senate committee has urged an overhaul of the country's air-defense system, but the defense minister has suggested that Canada cannot afford all the panel's recommendations.

The Senate Committee on National Defense, in a report made public recently, described Canada's air-defense system as obsolete and vulnerable.

"At present, hostile bombers could fly undetected into the heart of North America and attack U.S. desert forces without warning," the report said, because of huge gaps in the early warning radar system manned by the United States and Canada.

The committee recommended that an Airborne Warning and Control System, called AWACS, be used to help plug the gaps until Canada could deploy its own surveillance and communications satellites.

It also called for Canada's air force to buy 20 more F-18 Hornet fighter planes than the United States before its option expires in April.

A total overhaul of the air defense system, including the purchase of AWACS and F-18s, would cost about \$2.4 billion, the report said.

It further estimated that a major military space program would cost Canada about \$1.3 billion annually for the next five years and up to \$265 million a year through the 1990's.

"I would say we can't afford some of the things they're talking about right now," said Defense Minister Robert C. Coates, "but we may be able to afford other things."

Mr. Coates called research and development in space-age technology "very exotic" and said, "I don't know whether we're in that league."

The Senate proposal goes well beyond a plan that Canadian and American officials are working on to spend \$1.2 billion to modernize the existing radar network in the Arctic. The Distant Early Warning, or DEW line, as it is called, was built in the 1950s to guard against Soviet bombers. It stretches across Alaska, northern Canada and Greenland.

The DEW line was neglected after the Soviet Union started emphasizing land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles over aircraft. But the report made public last week took note of a new threat from Soviet Backfire supersonic bombers and air-launched cruise missiles.

Canada has traditionally assumed 10 percent of the North American air defense costs under its treaty with the United States, which is roughly in proportion with the size of its population and economy compared with those of the United States. There have been reports from Washington that the two countries will split the cost of modernizing the DEW line radar network.

The agreement for a new North Warning System to replace the DEW line could be signed when President Ronald Reagan comes to Quebec City on March 17 for consultations with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Joint defense is one of the issues expected to be discussed by the two leaders.

## O'Neill Makes Peace With Reagan, but Olive Branch May Have Thorns

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Before the November election, the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat, raged nearly every day against President Ronald Reagan, calling him unfit, a "cheerleader of selfishness" and a man with a "sinister" message.

Today, a much quieter Mr. O'Neill praises the president's arms-control efforts, pledges to work "constructively" with the administration and tells the president, "In my 50 years of public life, I've never seen a man more popular than you are with the American people."

Mr. O'Neill's conciliatory approach has been welcomed by the White House and by congressional Republicans. But there is a simple reason to believe that the strongly partisan Massachusetts representative may be biding his time to fight another day.

"He generally knows when to be the lion and when to be the fox," said an O'Neill spokesman, Christopher J. Matthews. "Right now, he's the fox."

The House minority leader, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, said, "It's a good political strategy. It appears to be open and

willing to cooperate. One thing Tip O'Neill is not, is dumb."

Mr. O'Neill's new tone is based in part on politics and the desire to have the Republicans take the blame for the unpopular measures being considered, including cutting student aid and veterans benefits and possibly freezing increases in the Social Security system of retirement benefits and disability payments.

But associates said it also reflected a genuine respect for Mr. Reagan's electoral landslide and an uncertainty about Democratic Party policy.

"I think he feels, the president won 49 states and we have no right to say he's wrong," a party official said. "On the other hand, it's not just that he's won, but the belief that if he's allowed to go ahead, he will overinterpret his mandate."

Thus, Mr. O'Neill would rather have the public focus on Mr. Reagan's proposals, at least initially, rather than on Democratic attacks against them.

For example, Mr. Matthews said that Mr. O'Neill, who last year met the press every day the House was in session, may wait until after Mr. Reagan's Feb. 6 State of the Union address to resume the meetings.

"He feels strongly that there's



Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. with President Reagan.

going to be communication in the next three or four months between Reagan and the people, and the Democrats can't interfere with that," a Democratic official said. "It makes the water muddy to have a fight between Reagan and the Democrats. That's what happened

in 1984, and that's why we didn't get our message across."

Mr. O'Neill adopted a similarly conciliatory tone after Mr. Reagan was first elected in 1980, when Republicans and conservatives held more House seats than they do now.

## Meese Violated U.S. Ethics Code, Report Asserts

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A staff report by the Office of Government Ethics has concluded that Edwin Meese 3d, the counselor to the president, violated the U.S. government's ethical standards, it was reported Monday.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has scheduled a hearing Tuesday on Mr. Meese's nomination as attorney general.

An article in The Wall Street Journal said David H. Martin, director of the agency, confirmed that two lawyers in his office evaluated an investigation of Mr. Meese by an independent counsel and concluded that two of Mr. Meese's financial transactions appeared to conflict with his official duties.

Government ethics standards, among other things, forbid an official from taking actions that "might result in, or create the appearance of, giving preferential treatment to any . . . person."

Mr. Martin said one transaction involved a \$40,000 loan arranged in 1981 for Mr. Meese by John R. McKean, who later was appointed to the U.S. Postal Board of Governors. In the other transaction, Mr. Meese's home in California was sold with the help of Thomas J. Barrack, who got a job with the Interior Department. Mr. Martin said he ruled out any "appearance" problem on the Barrack matter after being convinced that Mr. Meese had not been aware that Mr. Barrack had helped on the home sale.

## U.S. Law Tying Drugs to Foreign Aid Faces First Major Test

By Joel Brinkley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This Friday, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. says, "is when the donnybrook will come" for the drug-producing nations.

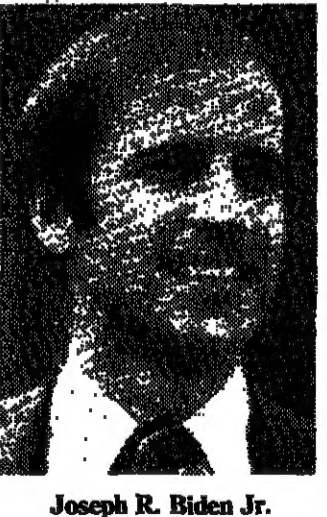
The Delaware Democrat referred to the due date of a State Department report to Congress that will give a nation-by-nation breakdown of how much progress has been made against international narcotics trafficking.

Based on that report, under a law adopted a year ago, President Ronald Reagan is to decide whether countries that have not made substantive progress should continue to receive U.S. aid.

"We're not going to just wring our hands anymore," Senator Paula Hawkins, Republican of Florida, said recently. She sponsored the International Narcotics Control amendment last year.

Some nations may be in immediate jeopardy because they have not achieved significant progress or promised any in the future. Belize is one. State Department officials said that Central American country is a major marijuana producer, and it also receives more American aid per capita than most other countries.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, the New York Democrat who was one of the narcotics amendment's sponsors in the House, said his information was that "not one of these drug-producing countries expects less than a bumper crop this year," despite the threat of losing U.S. aid.



Joseph R. Biden Jr.

"Not one of them has been able to produce some kind of timetable for when the total eradication of narcotic crops will take place," he said.

Even in countries that have promised to eradicate marijuana, coca or opium-poppy plants, U.S. officials acknowledge that they face significant obstacles in determining how much progress the countries have made.

To know, for example, what percent of the acreage of coca bushes the government of Bolivia or Peru has eradicated in the last year, the United States has to know what was there to begin with. Officials say that may be impossible to determine with any certainty.

"Look, this is an illicit business," said Gary D. Liming, deputy as-

stant administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. "It is not an exact science."

A State Department official involved in compiling the report to Congress said that in many cases, "all we have are guessimates."

Yet those estimates, which officials say may be off by as much as 50 percent in some countries, will be used to decide whether the United States should cut aid.

The obstacles to counting the acres of coca bushes in Bolivia, Colombia or Peru, the principal coca-growing nations, are considerable. Coca is used to make cocaine. The primary means of counting the bushes is by aerial photography, but analyzing the photos is difficult.

Rayburn Hess, an officer in the State Department's bureau of International Narcotics Matters, said: "Even when we identify the fields, they are often interplanted," meaning the farmers plant other crops between the coca bushes to hide them. "If it's plantain, coffee or yucca, the color signature is very similar, so it's hard to tell which is which."

From the air, coca bushes that have just been harvested often do not show up at all. Since the leaves have been picked, the photos seem to show bare fields. Checking the fields on foot often is impractical, since in remote areas of South America, drug traffickers frequently shoot strangers.

Finally, no one can be sure all the fields have been found. Colombia, Peru and Bolivia together cover nearly 1.5 million square miles (3.9 million square kilometers).

Much of that territory may not be suitable for coca cultivation. Still, "they could be growing it in areas we don't know about," said an official with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

That was dramatically demonstrated in Mexico in November, when the authorities raided several marijuana plantations. About 10,000 tons (11,000 metric tons) of marijuana plants, much of which had just been harvested, were seized and burned. That is eight times more marijuana than American and Mexican authorities, using aerial photos, had estimated was grown in all of Mexico last year.

Further investigation showed that the plantations probably had been harvesting their first crop. Even so, the huge farms had remained unnoticed for at least six months, the time it takes to grow a mature marijuana plant.

Enforcement officials acknowledged that other big plantations could be growing large quantities

of marijuana, as yet unnoticed by authorities. For example, "we think Brazil is growing extensive quantities" of marijuana, Mr. Taylor said. "Some of it they grow under canopies. It has never been surveyed."

So how will the White House and Congress determine if Brazil and other countries have carried out what the law calls "the maximum achievable eradication" of drug crops?

"We can require reductions in areas we know about," Mr. Liming said. "But they could still have others we don't know about."

TRANSLATIONS  
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Finnish, Greek, Latin, Albanian, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Mongolian, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Thai, Indonesian, Korean, Japanese, Chinese, etc.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Mountain Labored

The mountains labor but bring forth a ridiculous mouse, wrote Horace in an untranslatable line of Latin. When the finance ministers of the five largest non-Communist economies assembled recently in Washington, did they produce even a mouse?

The dollar was soaring because nobody believed American interest rates were going to fall. This was awkward for everyone. And sterling was sinking because nobody believed Britain would be able to balance its accounts when North Sea oil ceases to be the jewel in the crown. This was awkward for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is dedicated to eliminating inflation. Could cooperation do anything to check the dollar and put some floor under the pound?

Not much, according to Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, when you cut through the verbiage he had to adopt as chairman.

There are two ways in which governments might influence the currency market. They could intervene in concert, each unloading dollars in order to buy pounds, francs, marks and yen, hoping to force the dollar down and the other currencies up. Or they could change the conditions in which the market operates, concerning macroeconomic policies so as to reduce American interest rates in relation to those prevailing elsewhere. That might induce international operators to switch from the dollar to the other currencies of their own accord.

Massive concerted intervention seems to have been ruled out — as always in recent years. It was thought to be unlikely to deter operators who believed they knew a good thing (the dollar) and a bad one (the pound) when they saw it; and unsuccessful intervention would be costly. This attitude was probably judicious. The currency markets are so enormous today that it is doubtful whether governments can influence them fundamen-

tally by coming in as buyers and sellers — trying to lean against the wind.

Intervention can, for a while, make currency movements slower. And it can, possibly, help them change course if they are about to do so anyway. This could — perhaps soon — be the case if America's trade deficit continues to mount. But intervention is unlikely to shift market sentiment if the market isn't about to change on its own.

Exchange rate movements that are unhelpful to the world occur when the economic policies of the major countries are imperfectly aligned. That is the case today, even though the countries in fundamentally weak positions are fighting hard to keep their currencies up. Britain has raised interest rates despite the need to get its unemployed back to work. France's Socialist government has swallowed the pill of austerity even though elections loom next year. But America's policies are clearly out of line. Until there is action to shrink the budget deficit, orderly reduction of interest rates and the dollar's exchange rate is unlikely. And that is not a problem that meetings of finance ministers can solve. Budgets are proposed by governments but voted by legislatures.

The Jan. 16-17 meeting of the Group of Five (Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States) got a bad press. The session was not liked by the countries not invited. And it is unlikely to lead quickly to a better orchestration of national policies.

Still, holding these meetings is better than letting them drop. They can produce what Horace, again, called "harmony in discord." They are better than hurling accusations across oceans, because distance always makes the words sound harsher. They can help establish the understanding on which international cooperation relies.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## More Medical Research?

Medical researchers in America are spluttering outrage. Last year Congress approved 6,500 new grants for them, the Office of Management and Budget has now directed that only 5,000 be awarded, as the Reagan administration requested in the first place. The researchers say that the promise of their field has never been higher and that more research will hasten the conquest of disease. So how much medical research is enough?

Congress does not know. Beseated by lobbyists for research against this or that disease, it always raises the budget of the government's medical research agency, the National Institutes of Health. Knowing that Congress will spend more, the budget office always asks for less. Thus medical research policy is set by the outcome of an annual poker game, not by estimation of costs and opportunities.

Medical researchers may know how much research is worth doing, but they have a vested interest in pressing for ever more funds regardless of how efficiently they are using those they already have or how well they could use more. It is worth trying harder than Congress does to answer such questions because research has become a prominent share of the directly cuttable part of federal spending.

A reasonable goal for basic research policy is to maximize the natural rate of discovery by leaving no promising avenue unfunded. But is too much money already chasing too few good ideas? The quality-control mechanisms of academic science are so loose that they regularly fail to detect outright fraud. The possibly doubtful quality of many research reports is evident from the rapidity with which most are forgotten. Only 36 percent of published scientific articles are cited two or more times in subsequent research reports. The rest — two-thirds of researchers' published output — may contribute negligibly to the march of science.

Yet research cannot be wholly efficient. Failure is inherent in experiment, and duplication is a necessary part of research competition. Perhaps much of the seeming waste is unavoidable and more money for research would still bring positive returns.

Even if so, must the government always be the source? Federal support of research has unseen side effects. It draws the best researchers toward universities and academic goals and away from industry — the opposite of Japan, where industry funds most research. It shrinks the opportunities for private benefactors, of whom many are prepared to give remarkably generously. There are also times when a field of research no longer needs the government as nursemaid. The rich flow of venture capital into biotechnology means that the government need no longer support that element of biomedical research so heavily.

The argument between the budget office and Congress is whether the government should continue supporting medical research with 5,000 new grants or raise it by 30 percent with 6,500 new grants. In ordinary times there should be no high barriers to investing in intellectual capital. With a \$200-billion deficit, it is worth asking harder questions: Are there really an extra 1,500 scientists whose ideas merit support? Why have not industry or private benefactors beaten a path to their doors? Why can't they be supported by shrinking the mass of forgettable research? Very possibly, an excellent case could be made for those extra grants. Let Congress make it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### No to America's 'Tennis Punks'

The two "stars" of the U.S. Davis Cup team were blown away by the Swedes, and I for one am glad. That defeat may take some of the disgusting arrogance out of tennis punks Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe. And one may at least hope that it will shock our tennis organizations into forcing these guys to clean up their act before they permanently sully the reputation of American men's tennis.

Anyone who watched Connors and McEnroe perform in Sweden on Dec. 16 saw one of the most vulgar displays of childishness ever seen in a world-class sporting event. Here was Connors reveling in internationally televised obscenity, berating the chair umpire in the vilest street language and scornfully rejecting

the sport's traditional courtesies. Here was McEnroe, the petulant Super Brat, an explosion of bad manners just waiting to happen. Nor is this anything new. These two have been carrying on like this for years.

How long must we endure this atrocious behavior? It's bad enough when they behave this way on the pro circuit, but when they are representing their country in Davis Cup play it becomes utterly intolerable. Tennis has always placed a high value on ritualized courtesy and gentlemanly behavior. The performance in Sweden by these spoiled little rich kids now puts the reputation of tennis's sponsoring organizations on the line.

— From a syndicated column by William E. Simon, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee and a former U.S. Treasury secretary.

## FROM OUR JAN. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Change in South-West Africa

BERLIN — General Schuckmann, Governor of German South-West Africa, between whom and the Minister of Colonies, Herr Dernburg, a controversy has been raging for some time, has resigned. The resignation came in time to forestall an inquiry into South-West African affairs by the Reichstag. The controversy is the outcome of the position taken up by Herr Dernburg regarding the mining concessions in the colony. It has been the Minister's desire to retain mining rights for the Government, while the citizens of the colony have been agitating for greater freedom in their own affairs. A few weeks ago a demonstration in favor of Governor Schuckmann was made in South-West Africa, which the Governor permitted.

### 1935: The Japanese Pressure China

PARIS — Japan has been angling in China for recognition of her Far Eastern supremacy, and not without success. The Occident's failure to fight China's battles for her has resigned the Nanking government to a resumption of communications with Manchukuo, which Japan interprets as a tacit recognition of that state's independence. With the collapse of the American-British-Japanese naval arms negotiations, it was reported from Nanking that Japan was pressing for relations. China's experience has led her to suspect that whenever the Japanese diplomat becomes urgent it is because he is trying to get results that will forestall some action by the military which would be difficult to explain in Europe and America.



Drawing by Giff in Arbeiterbilder (1980). Distributed by Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

## Outsiders Can Restrain the Middle East Arms Race

JERUSALEM — As the Soviet Union and the United States come out of their political trenches and move forward into the field of diplomatic dialogue, this may be a good time to reflect on the hazards of the arms race in the Middle East.

Unlike the superpowers and their allies, who manage to conduct their international affairs with considerable prudence, the countries in the Middle East inject a lot of emotion. The region is characterized by instability, interminable feuds, smoldering conflicts and open wars.

The area stretching from Kabul to Casablanca is as overstocked with arms as it is overburdened with contention. What are these weapons for? To defend the Middle East against outside aggression? The governments of the region lack the joint will for strategic cooperation. To protect oil resources against Soviet encroachment? If Moscow decided to interfere with the free flow of Gulf oil it would more likely activate local saboteur gangs than Soviet airborne divisions.

Or are these arms meant to ensure the survival of domestically imperiled regimes? But AWACS surveillance planes and ground-to-air missiles are designed to put down rebellions.

The real purposes of these arms are to wage local wars, buy influence, aggrandize the prestige of the purchaser and enrich the procurer.

Relatively few of these weapons are locally produced. The Arabs' main suppliers are the Soviet Union and the United States, followed by France, Italy, Britain, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and China.

Arms are the customary currency to pay for oil. The profitability of the arms-for-oil business is subject to fluctuation. Spiraling oil prices and the technological sophistication of weapon systems brought a sharp rise in the cost of arms. Yet the decrease of oil exports has hardly reduced the purchasing states' — including Israel — arms spending to match the stockpiles of weapons they are

By Gideon Rafael

By David Lamb

## Middle East in Arms: Swelling Armies Lead the World in Weapons Imports

CAIRO — Egypt put on an exhibition last November to show representatives of 200 international companies the products of its newest industry. Eleven types of weapons were on display, ranging from a radar-equipped missile, the local version of the Soviet SAM-7, to the Fahd armored personnel carrier, named for the king of Saudi Arabia. There were long-range 122mm artillery pieces and 25mm anti-aircraft guns, plus the Alpha ground-support jet, the Gazelle helicopter and the Mirage 2000 fighter, all French but all produced and assembled in Egypt.

It was an impressive arsenal for a country with per capita income of only \$560 a year. Egypt's fledgling arms industry already brings in \$1 billion a year in hard currency. It has surpassed such traditional pillars of the Egyptian economy as cotton, tourism and Suez Canal revenues.

The Egyptian industrial-military base is at the service of the Arab world, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Insti-

in a press conference at the show. He added that Egypt's motivation was not economic — "We aren't arms dealers" — but was based on the desire to provide Arab governments easy access to weapons at low prices.

Few others see Egypt as being so altruistic. It hopes to become a major weapons merchant for the Third World. Its first tanks are scheduled to roll off the production line by 1989. Meanwhile, the November exhibition illustrated the frantic arms race that has made the Middle East the world's principal weapons-importing region.

The region has less than 3 percent of the world's people yet accounts for more than 8 percent of the world's military spending. Its governments spend \$350 per person per year for military purposes, three times the world average. They import almost half of all the arms sold to the Third World, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Insti-

cluded a provision "for joint measures to regulate the arms trade in the Middle East." The Soviet counter-draft contained a paragraph on the same subject. Both were deleted from the final British text, apparently due to the opposition of Arab states that felt a need to replenish their arsenals, depleted in the 1967 war.

All agreements concluded between Israel and Arab states, from the armistice accords of 1949 to the peace treaty with Egypt in 1979, contain provisions on arms control, limitation of forces, demilitarized zones and third-power supervision.

All those agreements reflect a balanced mix of military prudence and political perspicacity. The experience gained in the application of these measures could be of considerable value in settling Middle Eastern disputes — the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as inter-Arab conflicts.

Obviously, success in disarmament depends on progress in defusing dangerous conflicts. An unbridled arms race, however, not only frustrates efforts to terminate conflicts by peaceful means but also intensifies the existing ones and generates new ones.

Since most of the arms used or stored in the Middle East are of foreign origin, the possibility of an agreement on regulating the arms trade should be explored in the first instance by the exporting states rather than by the importing states, which for the time being refuse to reason together on any subject.

The resumption of the superpower dialogue on arms control offers an occasion for consultation on steps to reduce the ever increasing risks of the Middle East arms race. Responsible governments should support action to reduce the risk of an explosion that could harm their countries no less than the states immediately affected.

The writer is a former director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

tute. The 17 Arab armies now total 2.2 million men and are growing. Even with declining oil revenues, military budgets are usually the last to be cut. Oman devotes 40 percent of its budget to defense. Saudi Arabia spends \$2,700 per capita per year on its military. Defense spending in the United Arab Emirates has increased 56-fold since 1974. Egypt has more men in uniform today (460,000) than it did in 1979, before the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

But who is the enemy? Fifteen years ago it was Israel. Rhetorically, at least, that is the rationale most Arab governments continue to cite for military buildup.

Kuwait's Defense Minister Salim al-Sabah said in 1983: "We need to protect Kuwait territory and provide backing to other Arab armies so they can . . . regain their usurped lands."

Realistically, though, most Arab governments neither seek nor expect renewed war with Israel. The legacy of Anwar Sadat, the late Egyptian president, was to shift the focus of the Arab-Israeli conflict from the battlefield to the negotiating table. Today's Arab leaders are less preoccupied with Israel than they were a decade or so ago. Instead, the enemy is within.

Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states fear the spread of Iran's religious extremism and worry about their internal security. Lebanon is in chaos. The Iraq-Iran war is in its fifth year. Egypt and Syria are suspicious of each other's military aims. No one trusts Libya. Morocco and Algeria support different sides in the 10-year-old Western Sahara war. Oman views with concern South Yemen, against whom it has fought a war.

An exception is Tunisia, which tries to get along with everyone and spends only 2 percent of its budget on defense. So it is dismissed by its Arab neighbors as insignificant. A Western diplomat commented, "If you've got no guns you've got no respect."

Although war with Israel is not on the minds of most Arab leaders these days, they nevertheless want to maintain some sort of military parity with Israel. Thus it is U.S. arms shipments to Israel that in many ways set the pace of arms sales in the Middle East.

The United States and France are the principal arms suppliers to the Middle East, ranking far ahead of the Soviet Union, whose major regional clients are Syria, Libya and South Yemen. But Britain, West Germany, China, Spain, Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands and Turkey also sell in this lucrative market.

According to a U.S. Library of Congress study last year, the United States has passed the Soviet Union as the major exporter of weapons to the Third World, with nearly \$10 billion in deliveries in 1983.

The writer is the Los Angeles Times correspondent in Cairo.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Nuclear Reprocessing

Regarding the report "Nuclear Recycling: Europe Is Ahead" (Jan. 5):

It is true that in the field of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, "Europe is ahead." It is said, however, that the United States perceives this technology as a good thing and is apparently anxious to catch up. From a European perspective, it is as if America could not wait to join the game of Russian roulette that Britain and France in particular have been playing since the 1950s and '60s.

Reprocessing plants represent an irretrievable target for terrorists. Had a plant of the size of Windscale (in Britain) or La Hague (in France) existed in Europe during World War II, large areas would still be uninhabitable today and thousands of people would still be dying lingering deaths from exposure to radiation liberated by an inevitable attack on the plant.

Reprocessing, particularly of thermal oxide fuel such as is produced by most nuclear power plants, is not a proven technology. The only plant which actually tries to treat oxide fuel on a commercial basis is La Hague, but it has failed miserably.

It is true that a "relatively small amount" of high-level radioactive waste is generated. But there are large volumes of intermediate-level waste (cladding from the fuel rods) and low-level waste (contaminated concrete, piping, tools and garments). No satisfactory disposal method for either category has been agreed on.

Low-level waste is subject to a sea-dumping ban imposed by the London Dumping Convention. Intermediate-level waste disposal plans meet perpetually with vociferous opposition from communities threatened by disposal plans. Vitrification is far from being a proven way of dealing with high-active waste.

The tragedy is, of course, that if we are looking for a readily available source of energy to take us into the 21st century, we have to look no farther than beyond the closest wall. Wind, waves, the sun and tidal and geothermal power represent renewable, safe and sustainable sources of energy that do not rely on high-tech, high-risk industries. But, of course, they do not produce plutonium.

PETER WILKINSON, Greenpeace International, London.

### One-Way Indignation

Regarding the report "Poles Assault U.S. Program Linking Hitler, Jaruzelski" (Jan. 17):

There was no "parallel drawn" between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Adolf

### Not Unprintably Serious

Regarding "Killing the Arms Race" (Jan. 15) by Art Buchwald:

In an age when intelligent men have to be humorists, what may one say of the serious men who rule the world? Something, I think, that may not be printed. Meanwhile, Art Buchwald is cutting near the bone.

PHILIP O'CONNOR, Upps, France.

### The Goal of Arab Unity

Regarding "Young Nation-State Shake Up the Old Arab Nation" (Jan. 9):

Flora Lewis's views on Arab unity will have pleased Western strategists who seek to keep the Arab world divided, and also the many Arab rulers who are guided by self-interest. But I can assure you that Arab unity will remain the most important pillar of our national aspirations. The Arab nation will eventually rise again within one united country.

WAEEL EL-MIQADDADI, London.

### Recovery Might Be Rude

Columnist Anthony Lewis, in "Forecasting Slow Death for Britain" (Jan. 25), cites the weakening exchange rate between the pound and the dollar as evidence of Britain's decline. He may be right. But before this "dignified demise" can occur, it is not likely that Britain will be obliged to take strong measures to defend its balance of payments and put its people back to work. And who will be sorry then?

R. F. LYONS, France.

## 'A Citizen Exercising a Basic Right'

NEW YORK — Sometimes the mail deserves to be heard not because it is agreeable but because it tells us about some of the anger and frustration and dark feelings out there. And occasionally it tells us about racial hatreds.

My mail on the Bernhard Hugo Goetz affair has been like that. What this man allegedly did on Dec. 22 — pull a gun and wound four youths who accosted him on a subway train — has stirred a nationwide debate about crime and vigilantism and public safety.

The mail is running about five-to-one in his favor. Here are some excerpts from the pro-Goetz letters.

"Me, I'll take the Wild West any day. At least it had a certain wholesomeness, a thrust toward decency and order. True, bystanders might get hurt in confrontations, but suffering from an exchange of bullets is better than suffering at the hands of subway sadists."

"Thank God for that Vigilante. Bernhard Goetz for mayor."

"Bernhard Goetz has been wrongly labeled as a vigilante. In fact he was a citizen exercising a basic right: 'Self-protection.'"

"Those four slots out of commission, probably are responsible for a crime a week in the subway."

By Sydney Schanberg

Someone won't be pushed off the platform or raped on a roof because they were hospitalized. I wonder how many murders they committed. New York is a dying city.

"It's a risk . . . but isn't it time we tried another approach to the crime problem? It might even get more police protection and dissuade would-be criminals, and isn't that what we all really want?"

"I, too, blame at the concept of vigilantism, but I too, as a generally law-abiding citizen, would feel safer with vigilantes roaming the streets in place of the muggers that are out there now."

"It's not that everyone will be armed, but that potential muggers believe they may be. Perception is everything, and so be it."

"They used to hang people for stealing horses. It worked!"

"Bernhard Hugo Goetz makes me proud. P-R-O-U-D. To be a white, male American! At long last we can hold up our heads again!"

"People are sick and tired of being abused and of being told that they are bigots because they don't like being abused. Blacks and Hispanics, unfortunately, suffer more

than others from these abuses, because, as you point out, they are the mass of subway riders."

"Why have you not written again and again about the utter failure of the police and the courts to protect the ordinary citizen?"

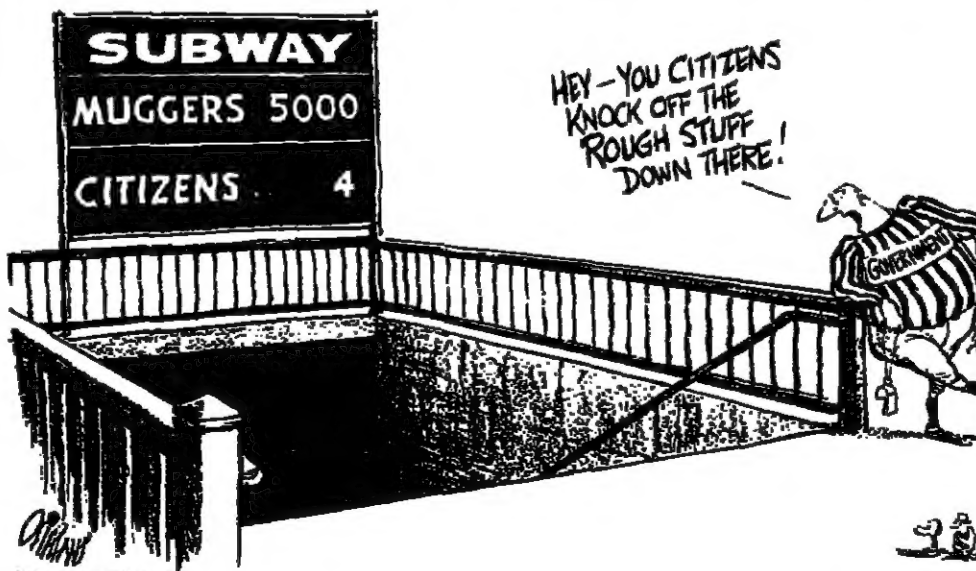
"His excess, if any, must not blind us to the essential legitimacy of his response: He was right to resist. And so are we."

"We need a legal system that does not forbid us in court to mention the record of the habitual criminal. There are a thousand punks, black and white — watching this case and if Goetz doesn't get a fair shake, we might as well quit striving for law and order."

"Why do you conceal the truth and write that merely 'a lot of the crimes in the New York subways are caused by blacks and Hispanics? You know very well that they commit virtually all of the crimes.'"

"One problem is that the subways are used only by little, unimportant people. The mayor, council president, governor all have big autos supplied at our expense. They don't have to use subways to be at work on time. Our local government is not doing the job; that's why the guy with the gun is a hero."

The New York Times.



## Noisy, Dirty, Smelly, Crowded and Unsafe

PARIS — Popular support for New York's subway vigilante, Bernhard Goetz, has focused international attention on the plight of a great but sinking city. Its people are fed up with hostility and degradation, assaults on dignity and privacy, and the random, senseless quality of most of these assaults.

The New Yorker of the 1980s lives with his nerve endings jangling. Homeless bums and "crazies" — former mental patients now judged not to be too dangerous — populate his streets, sometimes shouting obscenities and threatening passersby. Trash lies everywhere. Noise is incessant and often aggressive: automobile horns, bus engines, trucks hitting potholes, the blaring of big portable radios.

Merely crossing the street can be dangerous, because running red lights has become the norm for motorists and cyclists alike, and the latter routinely pedal against the traffic on one-way streets.

By Roger M. Williams

Crime itself is a relatively minor consideration. My wife and I lived in Manhattan for 10 years without being mugged or having our apartment robbed. Yet each of us was subjected to the kind of near-criminal assaults that are commonplace.

Two examples: When my wife objected to a woman who pushed into line in front of her, the woman hit her in the face. As I was walking up Broadway talking with a friend, a man coming in the opposite direction thumped me on the chest with his forearm and snarled, "Hey, man, watch where you're going!"

For most of these assaults on the self, the subway is an all too real symbol. It is noisy, dirty, smelly, crowded, mechanically unreliable and a favorite hunting ground of muggers and gold-chain snatchers.

For most New Yorkers the subway is the only feasible means of travel; they almost have to use it. That adds to resentment and magnifies the vicarious satisfaction when somebody like Mr. Goetz "fights back." The film "The Taking of Pelham 123" scored a commercial success a decade ago by portraying a New Yorker stalking the subways to zap predators.

The race of the young men who harassed Mr. Goetz is irrelevant to an understanding of the public reaction. For the typical subway sufferer, the harassers could just as well have been white — or green. In the netherworld of the New York subway, danger is always dark, but it is a metaphorical darkness, not a skin color. Dark, too, is the despair inspired in New Yorkers by much of their everyday environment.

The writer is a former New York-based editor who moved to Paris with his wife and daughter last August. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

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**GANGLAND AT PRAYER** — Members of a Japanese gangster organization called Yamaguchi praying as a van passed carrying the body of their boss, Masahisa Tanaka, in Osaka on Sunday. The gang leader was gunned down Saturday night, probably by members of a rival crime syndicate, and died in a hospital on Sunday.

## Vietnam Is Said to Want Better Relations With U.S.

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

**HANOI** — "Vietnam has lived without you for a thousand years, and we can live without you for a thousand more," a Foreign Ministry official told a group of visiting Americans recently.

But diplomats and development experts from both the West and the East, interviewed here on the eve of the arrival Monday of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of the United Nations, told a different story. Vietnam, they said, is desperately in need of Western assistance and wants to improve relations with the United States.

The major stumbling block is Hanoi's occupation of Cambodia, which has led to the curtailment of most Western aid. The visit of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, his first to Hanoi as secretary-general, is therefore being watched closely by diplomats for signs of new initiatives on Cambodia from Hanoi.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar arrived in Vietnam from Laos and was met by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, United Press International reported from Hanoi.

[Aides said that during talks in Laos with Foreign Minister Phoume Sipaseuth, the UN secre-

tary-general raised the question of 560 American airmen still listed as missing in action in Laos. They said the subject was brought up at U.S. request. The fate of other Americans listed as missing in Vietnam was expected to arise in his talks in Hanoi.]

In assessing the Cambodian impasse, the Vietnamese leadership appears to be torn between staying in Cambodia for reasons of national security and finding a way to leave in the hope of attracting more development aid.

In Vietnam, the diplomats and aid officials say, malnutrition and intestinal infections that have disappeared from much of Asia are still major problems. The standards of many goods and services are falling. One of the most sought-after skills is the repair and rehabilitation of obsolete machinery.

"Every time I pass through Bangkok on my way here," an American scholar said, "I see the gap between Thailand and Vietnam getting wider."

According to its own figures, Vietnam failed to meet most of its major economic targets last year. It is nearly a decade since the fall of Saigon, and Vietnam, with a per-capita income lower than India's,

and its allies Laos and Cambodia rank as the poorest countries in Southeast Asia.

In the streets of Hanoi, shabbily dressed people crowd into rundown dwellings and ride streetcars brought decades ago from Strasbourg, France. The electricity supply is erratic. A worker's basic wage hovers around \$1 a month at the black market exchange rate, about \$25 at the inflated official rate. A bicycle can cost as much as \$100.

Vietnam's critics say Hanoi already may have decided not to give ground on the Cambodia issue. Hanoi, diplomats say, may be hoping instead to persuade the United Nations, which has called for Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime, to accept the status quo.

If this is true, diplomats say, the reasons are complex, more often conjecture than known, because Hanoi remains one of the most secretive capitals in the world to work.

This atmosphere, according to foreign residents, grows out of an overriding obsession with national security, born of 40 years of war and possibly encouraged by the presence of large numbers of Soviet advisers.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the paranoia of Vietnam," a diplomat said.

These fears of vulnerability, coupled with a historical tendency to see Greater Indochina as its sphere of influence, make Hanoi reluctant to abandon the Cambodian buffer, diplomats say. Some diplomats sympathetic to Vietnam say Hanoi may have rightly calculated that the loss of control over Cambodia may be too high a price to pay for what might turn out to be a disappointing amount of Western aid.

Internal disagreements may also be playing a part in the reluctance to compromise on Cambodia, diplomats suggest. Hanoi's apparent change of heart on the release of "re-education" camp inmates — now called "criminals" here — may reflect pressure on foreign policy makers from national and provincial security officials, some diplomats say.

Fear of foreign-supported subversion has kept high the level of accusatory polemics directed at China, Thailand and the United States. What is not certain, according to diplomats, is whether this hard line is unanimous. They say there seem to be those in the leadership who want better Chinese ties and who might prefer working with Peking than Moscow despite centuries of China-Vietnam rivalry.

Preoccupation with security has led, aid experts say, to an inattention to development needs. There has been little long-range planning and little construction of necessary energy plants, roads and buildings. Vietnam, already heavily in debt to the Soviet bloc, is now thought to spend more than half its gross national product on the military. Its armed forces are the fourth largest in the world.

There are known to be younger men in the ranks of future political leaders who want to outgrow the "perpetual struggle" mentality of the past and concentrate more on economic development, taking a more pragmatic approach and drawing on Western technological and management skills. Efforts to loosen controls on both agriculture and small industry have already paid off in some areas, but the experiment remains controversial.

Soviet aid, thought to be worth more than \$1 billion a year, has had little effect on daily life, residents of Hanoi say.

### Khmer Rouge Shelled

Vietnamese gunners blasted Cambodian strongholds of the Khmer Rouge with heavy artillery Monday, sending 10,000 refugees fleeing to the Thai border, United Press International quoted Thai military sources as saying.

## Gas Disaster Seen as Fatal Combination of Operation, Design, Upkeep Faults

(Continued from Page 1)

problems cited then had been corrected. The precise relationship between Union Carbide's U.S. headquarters and its Indian affiliate is a subject that Mr. Gokhale and other company officials have refused to discuss in detail. But an understanding of that relationship is a key element in pinpointing responsibility for the disaster at Bhopal. Lawyers from both the United States and India say it is also central to the lawsuits brought by Bhopal residents injured in the accident.

J.M. Keshf, an executive vice president in Danbury, sits on the Indian company's board. Mr. Gokhale acknowledged, as do four representatives of Union Carbide Eastern Inc., a division based in Hong Kong.

Srinivasan Varadarajan, the Indian government's chief scientist, said his staff had been told by managers of the Bhopal plant that the refrigeration unit designed to chill the methyl isocyanate had been disconnected because the managers had concluded after discussions with U.S. headquarters that the device was not necessary.

A spokesman at corporate headquarters in Danbury, Thomas Palla, said: "As far as we have been able to establish, the question of turning off the refrigeration unit was not discussed with anyone at Union Carbide Corporation."

The methyl isocyanate operating manual in use at Bhopal, which was adapted from a similar document written for the West Virginia plant, according to a former senior official at Bhopal, says: "Keep circulation of storage tank contents continuously 'ON' through the refrigeration unit."

A senior official of Union Carbide India said few if any people would have died Dec. 3 had the unit been running because it would have slowed the chemical reaction and increased warning time to perhaps two days.

Many employees at the Bhopal plant described a factory that was once a showpiece but that, in the face of persistent safety deficits since 1982, had lost much of its highly trained staff, its morale and its attention to the details.

"The whole industrial culture of Union Carbide at Bhopal went down the drain," said Kamal K. Pareek, a chemical engineer who was senior project engineer at Bhopal during the building of the methyl isocyanate facility eight years ago.

"The plant was losing money, and top management decided that saving money was more important than safety," he said. "Maintenance practices became poor, and things generally got sloppy."

Mr. Pareek said he resigned in December 1983 partly because he was disheartened about developments at the plant.

Mr. Gokhale termed the company's cost-cutting campaign simply an effort to reduce "avoidable and wasteful expenditures."

Details of the accident and its causes have been provided by technical experts such as Mr. Varadarajan and Mr. Pareek and by three dozen plant workers, past and present company officials and other people with direct knowledge of the factory's operations.

Nearly all those interviewed contended that the company had been neither technically nor managerially prepared for the accident. The 1982 inspection report said the Bhopal plant's safety problems represented "a higher potential for a serious accident or more serious consequences if an accident should occur."

That report "strongly" recommended, among other things, the installation of a larger system that would supplement or replace one of the plant's main safety devices, a water spray designed to contain a chemical leak. That change was never made, plant employees said.

Another of the safety devices, a gas scrubber or neutralizer, was unable to cope with the accident be-

cause it had a maximum design pressure one-quarter that of the leaking gas, according to plant documents and employees.

The third safety system, a flare tower that is supposed to burn off escaping gases, would theoretically have been capable of handling about a quarter of the volume of the leaking gas were it not under such pressure, according to Mr. Pareek.

But the flare tower was not operating at the time of the accident.

A former executive at the Bhopal plant said the parent corporation had provided guidelines for the design of the scrubber, the flare tower and the spray system. Detailed design work for those systems and the entire plant, he said, was performed by a Bombay subsidiary of Fluor Daniel & Glasgow Ltd. of London, owned in turn by the Enserch Corp. of Dallas.

Employees at the plant recalled after the accident that during the evening of Dec. 2 they did not realize how high the pressure were in the system. Sumant Dey, the senior operator on duty, said he was in the control room at about 11 P.M. and noticed that the pressure gauge in one tank read 10 pounds a square inch, about five times normal. He said he had thought nothing of it.

About 11:30 P.M., workers in the methyl isocyanate structure, about 100 feet (30.5 meters) from the control room, detected a leak. Their eyes started to water.

V.N. Singh, an operator, spotted a drip of liquid about 50 feet off the ground, and some yellowish-white gas in the same area. He said he went to the control room about 11:45 and told Mr. Qureshi, the supervisor, of a methyl isocyanate leak. He quoted Mr. Qureshi as responding that he would see to the leak after tea.

Mr. Qureshi contended in an interview that he had been told of a water leak, not an escape of methyl isocyanate.

No one investigated the leak until after tea ended, about 12:40 A.M., according to the employees on duty.

Such inattention merely com-

pounded an already dangerous situation, according to Mr. Varadarajan, an organic and biological chemist who heads the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the government's central research organization.

In the two weeks after the accident, Mr. Varadarajan said, he and his assistants questioned factory managers at Bhopal, directed experiments conducted by the plant's research staff and analyzed the results of those tests.

Mr. Varadarajan said that routine tests conducted at the Bhopal factory used a faulty method, so the substance may have been more reactive than the company believed.

For example, he said, the Bhopal staff did not adequately measure the incidence in methyl isocyanate or the possible effects of chloride ions, which are highly reactive in the presence of small amounts of water.

The Union Carbide spokesman in Danbury said: "Tests for chloride-containing materials, including chloride ions in the tank, are made routinely."

Mr. Varadarajan's analysis, along with internal Union Carbide documents and conversations with workers, offers circumstantial evidence for at least one explanation of what triggered the accident.

There were 45 metric tons, or about 13,000 gallons, of methyl isocyanate in the tank that leaked, according to plant workers. That would mean the tank was 87 percent full.

Union Carbide's spokesman in Danbury said the tank contained only 11,000 gallons of the chemical, "which was well below the recommended maximum working capacity of the 15,000-gallon tank."

However, even that lower level — 73 percent of capacity — exceeds the 60-percent limit set in the Bhopal operating manual.

The reason for the restrictions, according to technical experts formerly employed at the plant, was that in case of a large reaction pressure in the storage tank would rise less quickly.

For 13,000 gallons of the chemical to have reacted with water, at least 1.5 tons or 420 gallons of water would have been required, according to Union Carbide technical experts.

But all of those interviewed agreed that it was highly unlikely that 420 gallons of water could have entered the storage tank.

This observation led Mr. Varadarajan and his staff to suggest that there may have been another reaction: water and phosgene, which is used in the manufacture of methyl isocyanate and which inhibits reactions between the compound and water.

Mr. Varadarajan said his study had found that the water-phosgene reaction produced highly corrosive chloride ions, which can react with the stainless steel walls of a tank, liberating metal corrosion products — chiefly iron — and a great deal of heat.

The heat, the action of the chloride ions on methyl isocyanate, which releases more heat, and the chloride ions' liberation of the metal could combine to start a runaway reaction, he said.

But that is not the only possible explanation of the disaster at Bhopal. Although water can react explosively with liquid methyl isocyanate in a closed tank, it can also react with it in a closed tank, but in the gas neutralizer, or scrubber, a solution of water and lye neutralizes escaping gas. Beyond water and lye, methyl isocyanate reacts strongly, often violently, with a variety of contaminants, including acids, bases and metals such as iron.

Investigators from both Union Carbide India and its parent corporation have found evidence of at least five contaminants in the tank that leaked, according to nuclear magnetic resonance spectrographs that were obtained by The New York Times and analyzed by two Indian technical experts at the request of The Times. Among the contaminants, a senior official of the Indian company said, were water, iron and lye.

Mr. Varadarajan said he was

particularly troubled that the methyl isocyanate had been stored in such large quantities.

Many plants store the compound in 52-gallon drums, which are considered safer than large tanks.

The Union Carbide Corp. decided that it would be more efficient to store the chemical in large quantities, former officials of the Indian affiliate said, so that a delay in the production of methyl isocyanate would not disrupt production of the pesticides of which it is a component.

Some of the operators at the plant said that previously, they were trained to handle all five sys-

tems involved in the manufacture and storage of methyl isocyanate. But at the time of the accident, they said, only a few of about 20 operators at Bhopal knew the whole methyl isocyanate plant.

Workers raised questions about lower employment qualifications. Methyl isocyanate operators' jobs, which once required college science degrees, were filled by high school graduates, they said.

The workers also complained about the maintenance of the Bhopal plant. Starting in 1984, they said, nearly all major maintenance was performed on the day shift, and there was a backlog of jobs.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Scherrer Does Japan, Cardin Gets Loose

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

## PARIS FASHION

PARIS — It's Paris summer couture week and the question after Jean-Louis Scherrer's show Monday morning was: Is Mrs. Va-

burgundy paisley suit — "Scherrer?" "Naturellement" — the former French first lady said this was the first time she had attended the collection: when her husband was in office, she had the clothes shown to her in private.

As she sat center stage, neatly framed by the wives of the British and U.S. ambassadors to France, observers noted that her being at the collection coincided with her husband's recent high profile. Asked if her appearance had political implications, she said, shocked: "Absolutely not." Still, as Isabelle d'Ornano, a close personal friend,

put it, the Giscard d'Estaing's "seclusion period is over."

Politics aside, French couture is alive and remarkably well. Jacques Mouchier, president of the French Chambre Syndicale, said the figures have never been so good. Thanks partly to the strength of the dollar, couture business for 1984 totaled 270 million francs (now about \$28 million), an increase of 35 percent from 1983. Things started turning around four years ago, Mouchier said, and the movement is still uphill.

This may explain why Paris couturiers are feeling so safe nowadays — feeling they can do pretty much as they please. Especially Pierre Cardin. After 30 years, 70 collections and 20,000 dresses, Cardin hardly qualifies as a couturier any more. He is an institution, and an incredibly wealthy man who owns Maxim's, more than 600 licenses and a large chunk of Paris real estate. There is a Cardin style, like there is a Saint Laurent style or a Chanel style. All it takes is a dedicated staff, fantastic workrooms and a collaborator like André Oliver, who designs a good part of the Cardin collection.

Cardin revisited was pleasing to the eyes and a lot softer than usual, qualifying as pretty, even romantic. The scalpel tailoring was still around, but everything was looser, with bloused jackets, draped dresses and floating panels. There was a lot of air between the clothes and the body, and a feeling that women did not need to starve themselves to be elegant.

There was also a strong whiff of the 1920s: Flapper dresses, with pleated, swirling hemlines, became squiggle for evening and punctuated with huge organza bows.

Cardin's fascination with sleeves showed up in a group of six suits, with wide shoulders and all with different sleeves. The coat story, which continues to be one of the

most interesting around, came off best in two beautiful pieces cut on the bias, with pleated fronts.

The fabrics were exquisite, the workmanship up to par and the hats fun as always.

Scherrer went to Japan in November and is not about to let anyone forget it. To strains from "Madama Butterfly," he showed a heavily lacquered collection, starting with an oilcloth fabric that he found in Japan and fell in love with. He used it for everything from suits — short and sexy — to draped obis in red or black.

The models were pointed, lacquered straw mandarin hats, spiky chopstick-like jewelry, even lacquered-lace gloves. The Oriental influence continued in a Suzy Wong world with Chinese dresses slit to the sides and the kind of embroidery usually found in Hong Kong kimonos.

The ending was another fantasy — crystal-encrusted caftans that are sure to sell in the Gulf countries, where Scherrer has a staunch following.

Here, as at Cardin's, the colors were explosive and sharp. Purple, red, yellow, green and orange alternated with soft shades such as vanilla and pistachio.

At Dior, as long as Princess Caroline of Monaco is around, Marc Bohan won't have much to worry about. Looking slim and pretty, her hair in a ponytail, the princess came with her husband, Stefano Casiraghi, and sat next to the French rock star Sylvie Vartan, another Dior fan.

Dior is under new management: Paul Andreu is the director, following Jacques Roux, who was there 47 years. A spokesman said Dior's 1984 couture figures were up 57 percent from 1983.

One wonders if 1985 will be as good. Even a faithful follower such as the American socialite Carroll Pietrie, who said she had been



Cardin evening dress.

## Benny Waters Recalls '20s Harlem, Paradise Club, Jamming With Krupa

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Benny Waters, 83 last week, came in on needs with Charlie Johnson's big band at Ed Small's Paradise club in Harlem for 10 years starting in the 1920s. He says he was disappointed with Francis Coppola's film "The Cotton Club" because "Small's Paradise was not even mentioned and anybody who knows anything about Harlem show business knows that we had a better show."

Waters recalls: "The Cotton Club may have had the most beautiful Negro girls in Harlem, but we had the best dancers. The Cotton Club was more prestigious, more expensive, but ordinary people preferred Small's. You know, popular people. We were packed every night. We had 40 entertainers. Charlie Johnson hired and fired them all."

Charlie Johnson had so much money, he bought two different arrangements of "Rhapsody in Blue." Johnson would buy an arrangement from anybody who brought in something nice. Waters has been telling people for years how Johnson's pockets were "burning." "It was never printed anywhere, not even the Down Beat, but I'm writing a book now, it's all finished. I got this in my book."

Charlie was asked to come into the Cotton Club but he was making so much running the whole show at Small's that he didn't want to move for just leader money, so they hired Duke Ellington instead. We had a very underrated band, ask Benny Carter — used to sit right next to me.

"We were one of the first Negro bands to record for RCA Victor in 1926. It was racism too, but one reason Negro bands didn't record earlier was because they weren't good enough. I say what I think."



Benny Waters

Negro jazzmen, fantastic. The best. But when Negro musicians said that white bands didn't sound good, they were prejudiced too. At the beginning, before we had the chance to go to the conservatory, sometimes our tonation wasn't good enough. We could swing better and we had better soloists, but white bands had better tonation."

Waters spent extended periods with Fletcher Henderson, Jimmie Lunceford, Claude Hopkins and Hot Lips Page before arriving in Paris in 1952 with the Jimmy Archey Dixieland band. "Europe was good to me right away. I found a very nice girl. I went from one nice girl to another nice girl, and I still have a nice one. I work in 11 countries a year, 13 if you count Scotland and Wales as countries."

A hand-printed legend taped over the bathroom mirror at his studio in a 20th arrondissement high-rise reads: "You can't keep the sun from rising." The studio is so small, his saxophone seems to take up about half of it. Now he is home more, he admits to "slowing down lately."

He can still stretch exciting energy out of a standard, though, stylistically somewhere between Ben Webster and Johnny Hodges. He

admits to having been a "juice-head," an alcoholic, until becoming a Christian Scientist in 1935. He describes himself as a "tortoise that just keeps moving along."

"I like to keep working. Here in Paris I worked for 10 years at the Cigale in Montmartre. A lot of people said, 'Well he can't play the saxophone because he's playing at the Cigale with those Martiniques and that's not a jazz club, they're not real jazzmen,' and so on. So the Blue Note wouldn't hire me. But then when the Blue Note closed, I was still working."

"See, it all has to do with prestige. The Cigale had no prestige. Just good music. Like the prestige was at the Cotton Club but the real show was in Small's. I wish I had 1,000 francs for every time Jack Teagarden sat in with us. Milt Mole, Jimmy Dorsey, Gene Krupa — all those guys would come up and jam."

A self-described prodigy, playing piano at age 3 in Pennsylvania, where his aunt raised him, he studied the classics but, "well, man, when I went into jazz clubs and saw all that whiskey and those beautiful women, I mean —"

"But I did study. I learned classical saxophone, not *tout à fait* classical, stuff like 'Nola.' I was in this band in Boston that played on the radio for the Howard Clothing Company — no jazz, just show tunes — three times a week and people came to take lessons. I had over 60 pupils when I was 18. People weren't used to a Negro playing that type of music on a saxophone."

"I went to New York to join Charlie Johnson's band. The pay was \$70 a week, but I was making so much recording on the side with Joe [King] Oliver and writing arrangements for Charlie that sometimes I didn't draw my salary till the end of the season."

"Girls would come in to try out, dancers and singers. They'd say, 'You know "Sweet Georgia Brown"? Now everybody knew "Georgia Brown," but Charlie said, "You got music? No? We need music." So they would ask, well, where could they get the music? And Charlie said, "We got some good arrangers in the band."

"Small's closed at 4. Then we'd go out. I like to go out, I still go out a lot. It was nothing to get home at 9 in the morning."

"That's how it used to be in Harlem. And I was right there. See, a lot of things kids are anxious to do today, I've done all that."

Benny Waters: Paris, *Slow Club*, Feb. 5-9; *Petit Opportun*, Feb. 23-26.

## Sontag Directs Kundera Play With Pomposity, Lack of Fun

By Frank Rich  
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — If ever there was a Cultural Event, it is "Jacques and His Master," the Milan Kundera play now at Harvard's American Repertory Theater. Not only is this production the U.S. premiere of the Czechoslovak writer's sole stage work, it marks the U.S. debut of Susan Sontag as a theater director.

There's nothing wrong with a Cultural Event, of course, provided its perpetrators do not let the event upstage the culture. I am not convinced that this trap has been avoided in Cambridge. Kundera's play, as translated by Michael Henry Heim, is a liberating folly — a playful "homage" to Denis Diderot and his proto-modernist, late 18th-century novel, "Jacques the Fatalist."

Sontag has staged it with fastidious care, but also with a pomposity that can drain away the fun. It is all too characteristic of the production that the director gratuitously drags a bust of Diderot on stage.

Kundera wrote "Jacques and His Master" in 1971, after his literary banishment in Czechoslovakia, before his emigration to France. Like its source, its meaning is to be found as much in its prismatic form as in the anecdotes filtered through that form. In one beguiling digression, a character laments plays that proclaim such "unnecessary truths" as "The world is rotten!" Rather than ply us with unnecessary truths, Kundera asks if — and how — we can ever know what the truth is.

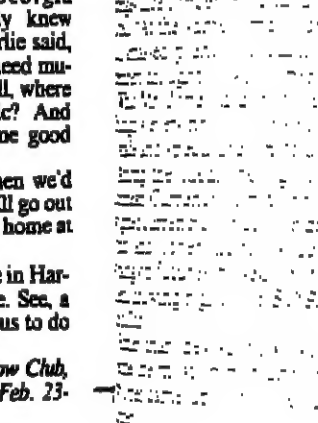
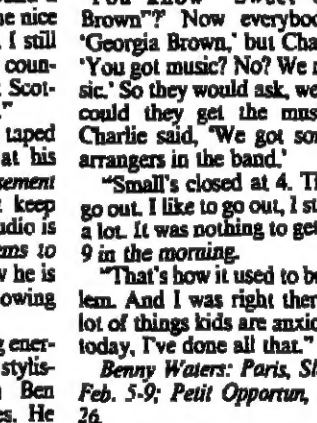
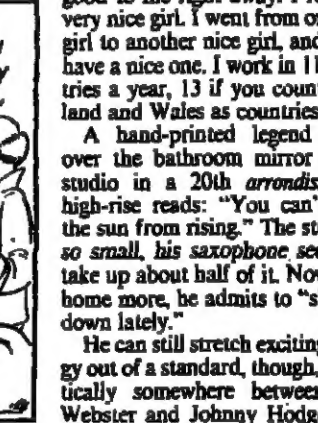
During the work's three acts (played without intermission), the servant Jacques (Thomas Derrah) and his aristocratic master (Robert Drivas) tangle riddlingly through a void inhabited only by an innkeeper (Priscilla Smith). Along their way to nowhere, the men swap tales of their romantic misadventures. But Jacques and his master keep interrupting and amending their stories — and are themselves interrupted by the innkeeper, who recounts still another tale of sexual betrayal.

The play's techniques — the contrapuntal use of multiple narrators, the variational structure, the interjected metaphysical debates — take us from Kundera's first novel, "The Joke," through "The Book of Laughter and Forgetting" and "The Unbearable Lightness of Being." Yet "Jacques" usually achieves its disquieting effects through ribald comedy. Sontag's staging lacks the requisite velocity and fizz, and the performances, especially those of the seven actors populating the internal narratives, are mostly flat and sexless.

While Drivas summons up the appropriate dandified style of the master, Derrah's nondescript Jacques denies him a foil. Only Smith brings the play fully alive. Acting out the tale of the Marquise de la Pommeraye, the actress leaps between wildly disparate social and theatrical roles with perfect timing and sly humor. Her performance alone unlocks the explosive laughter in existential anxiety.

Even if the other actors rose to Smith's level, the production would be hobbled by its set and score. Kundera demands an empty stage; Douglas Stein provided an eggshell-colored Roman ruin abstractly patterned after a Piranesi engraving. The music is by Elizabeth Swados, who punctuates every sexual reference with distracting percussion noises that are arty equivalents of the drumrolls that fleck a Johnny Carson monologue.

## DOONESBURY



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## 2 FOR 1











## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Sales Higher at Swiss Chemical Firms

ZURICH — Switzerland's largest chemical concerns, which include Ciba-Geigy and Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., have reported sharply higher 1984 sales, due mainly to the benefits of the rising U.S. dollar and the world economic upturn.

Analysts predict that the industry's profit rises will outstrip increases in revenues and expect the companies to reward their shareholders with higher dividends.

The main chemical groups, all located in Basle, are highly export-oriented and account for more than 20 percent of all of Switzerland's sales abroad, with the United States a key customer.

Yves Solmann, of the Swiss Chemical Industry Association, acknowledges that the strong dollar helped to make Swiss goods attractive last year. "But it was a genuine recovery," he says.

The improvement in the U.S.

auto industry as well as an increase in demand for textiles were important factors behind the higher 1984 sales, he said. Sales of agrochemical products also rose to meet demand for higher crop planting.

Sales at Ciba-Geigy, by far Switzerland's largest chemicals concern, rose 19 percent, to \$6.6 billion (17.3 billion Swiss francs), in 1984. Hoffmann-La Roche's sales rose 10 percent, to \$3.1 billion, while revenue at Sandoz Ltd., the third-largest group, was up 14 percent, to \$2.5 billion.

According to Claudio Werder, who follows the industry for Bank J. Vontobel, the companies have prospered within the framework of restrictive government practices in most countries in which they do business.

In Britain, for example, the government has ordered that drug prices be reduced while other countries, such as the United States, are promoting cheaper generic drugs

over the companies' name brands.

But Mr. Werder says the groups are still marketing new products successfully, which is particularly important for Hoffmann-La Roche, whose U.S. patent for the drug Valium expires next month. Valium is the trademark for the tranquilizer diazepam.

Some analysts predict that the 1984 profits of Ciba-Geigy, which began a belt-tightening program in 1981 to counter falling earnings, will be around \$380 million.

Mr. Werder sees Ciba's profits rising to about \$403 million from \$292 million in 1983.

Part of Ciba-Geigy's turnaround program involved jettisoning the group of activities which were not compatible with its main product lines. Most recently it sold Airwick, a brand-name toiletry products subsidiary, to Britain's Reckitt & Colman group for \$190 million.

The three companies will publish full results in the spring.

## Honda Studying New Bond Issues

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. is considering going to the domestic and foreign bond markets for funds to produce a new car model to be developed jointly with R.L. PLC, a company spokesman said Monday.

However, he declined to confirm a newspaper report that Honda plans to come to market with three issues in late March.

According to the report, the issues will be a 35-billion-yen (\$137.8-million) six-year convertible bond domestic issue; a 200-million-Deutsche-mark (\$63.3-million) five-year bond issue with warrants in West Germany; and a 100-million-guilder (\$27.8-million) five-year bond with warrants in Holland.

Honda last raised funds in the capital markets in 1983.

## Hong Kong Office Tower Contract Let

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Land Co. said Monday that it has awarded a contract valued at 128 million Hong Kong dollars (\$16.4 million) to Gammon Ltd. for the construction of the third tower of the Exchange Square project on the waterfront.

Work on the third tower, which will include office, retail and parking space, will start March 1 but detailed architectural plans are still to be completed. The estimated cost of the tower is 750 million Hong Kong dollars, including fees and interest.

The entire Exchange Square project is expected to be completed in mid-1988.

The company said the decision to go ahead with the third tower was positively influenced by the cash sale of its 34-percent stake in Hongkong Electric Holdings Co. for 2.9 billion Hong Kong dollars last week.

David Davies, the company's managing director, said the receipt of the cash meant that the company's total debt was reduced by about 20 percent, to 14.5 billion Hong Kong dollars.

He said the company's debt-equity ratio is now less than 1:1, adding that the projected surplus cash flow from operations will now be sufficient to support the proposed capital expenditure.

## Gandhi's Proposals for the Economy Generates a New Optimism in India

(Continued from Page 7)

cause pressure on land is so enormous, people should be guaranteed work on public projects, he suggested, or given low-interest bank loans so that they can take on income-generating industries.

But Mr. Panandikar says he is against sponsorship, which he argues would promote an uneconomic scale. Liberalization of government regulations will allow large industries to grow and the ancillary industries on which they depend, which are much more labor-intensive, "will come about on their own," he says.

He also said that poverty exists not because of unemployment but because of low-productivity unemployment. "If a man looks after one cow, he thinks he is employed," Mr. Panandikar said. "But he could look after 10 cows."

Liberalization is also the answer to corruption, Mr. Panandikar said.

He said that estimates of India's "black economy" — the portion of the economy carried on beyond official eyes — range from 5 percent of gross national product to 40 percent.

"One cannot shut one's eyes to corruption, but a lot is due to the very controls that have been brought about to check the black economy," he said. "If you intervene with market forces, you get into a situation where legitimate profits become illegitimate gains."

Mr. Nainan said that a government study of the black economy is due to be released soon. But, he

said, "it is almost a part of daily life. I can't see the government coming up with a solution." On this score, he said, Mr. Gandhi is an "unknown."

Mr. Panandikar said that India's immediate problem is on the export front. While India is liberalizing its import policy, "the rest of the world is moving toward protectionism," he said.

He said there is likely to be a record balance of payments deficit of 60 billion rupees (\$4.7 billion) in 1984-85, on the basis of the current deficit.

Added to this, he said, is the problem of short-term, high payments on a \$4-billion loan from the International Monetary Fund and repayments to the World Bank.

He said that under the seventh five-year plan, which will be announced soon and which starts on April 1, total investment is expected to rise by 19 percent.

The total expenditure is related to the rate of fixed internal savings, which are expected to rise and generate the rupee finance required. But the country would still have to depend on external borrowing, especially for foreign exchange.

"I don't rule out the possibility of larger commercial borrowing," he said. But he added that public-sector projects such as power stations and telecommunications, where the return is low, cannot be financed from commercial borrowings.

Mr. Nainan said that in 1981-84, India had a trade deficit of more than 50 billion rupees.

On the other hand, he said, oil production has risen from 10 million tons in 1979-80 to about 30 million in the current year. This had halved the dependence on oil imports, but oil still makes up more than half the trade deficit and new finds are few.

Lending by the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association, although cheap and long-term, is almost half what it was a few years ago. India is getting more from the World Bank, but the cost of that lending has gone up and it has to be repaid quicker, he said.

He said that the debt-servicing burden as a percentage of foreign-exchange earnings is expected to rise from 10 percent or 11 percent in the early 1980s to about 20 percent by the end of the decade. "This is going to be a big drain and strain," he said.

Mr. Waide said that World Bank commitments to India for 1984-85, at around \$2.5 billion, are down from \$2.7 billion the previous year. But he said that 1983-84 was an exception, and that loans in the previous year totaled \$2.1 billion.

He said the IDA side was going down, but there was a limit to how much the World Bank side could go up. The bank does not want to have more than 40 percent of its portfolio in the five largest borrowing countries, he said.

India's share of IDA borrowing had dropped markedly, to 27 percent, but he said this was because China became a borrower again in 1982.

## COMPANY NOTES

Chinese Petroleum Corp. of Taiwan said that it will soon sign an accord on joint oil exploration in Indonesia's Nukla field with Conoco Inc., Texaco Inc. and Chevron Corp. of the United States. Cie. Française des Pétroles S.A. of France and an unnamed Canadian company, CPC will invest \$4.8 million in the venture, in which it has a 20-percent stake.

Eastern Air Lines, the Florida-based carrier, said its three main unions have agreed to start talks on a new plan to help the airline make a profit this year. The accord fol-

lowed a refund of January pay-check deductions to employees. In 1983, Eastern averted a filing for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Act, when union and nonunion workers agreed to a bailout plan.

General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers union reached a tentative agreement covering nearly 5,000 hourly workers at plants in Kentucky and Missouri, ending strikes which had halted production of some of the company's most profitable cars, GM said.

Hydro-Québec, the Canadian

utility, signed a 20-billion-yen (\$78.8-million) syndicated loan accord with a group of 23 Japanese banks and other financial institutions, according to the lead manager, Bank of Japan Ltd. The 10-year loan, guaranteed by the Quebec government, carries interest at 0.2 percentage point above the Japanese long-term prime rate, which is 7.4 percent.

PHB Weserhütte AG, the West German heavy engineering concern, has won a 900,000-dinar (\$23.1-billion) contract to build a wharf and loading facilities at the

Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba, a Jordanian transport ministry official said. The project, to be completed this year, will increase Jordan's phosphate-export capacity by about 1.5 million tons to 6 million tons annually.

Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan said it has won an order for 12,000 high-speed and thermal printers worth 13 billion yen (\$312 million) from Benson Inc. of the United States. The contract covers three years with shipment starting this month.

## Nestlé Says Sales Rose 11.3% in '84

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VEVEY, Switzerland — Group sales of Nestlé SA, the large Swiss food company, rose 11.3 percent in 1984 to 31 billion Swiss francs (\$11.7 billion), the company announced Monday.

In a press release, it also said that net profit, at 1,261 million francs last year, was expected to "grow slightly faster" than the consolidated sales.

In 1983, Nestlé's group revenue was 28.1 billion francs. Net profit rose to 1.26 billion francs from 1.10 billion.

It said the increase in revenue was not only due to the growth in volume "but above all to the strengthening of the dollar" against the Swiss franc.

"Thus, sales progressed in a very satisfactory way particularly in North America and Asia," the statement said. "The sales drop in Africa, as a consequence of foreign-exchange problems of certain countries, was compensated for in other parts of the world."

The revenue increase last year compares with a rise of only 1 percent in 1983. Nestlé, the world's largest food multinational, is expected to announce full details in April.

The company pointed out that Carnation Co. of Los Angeles and Hills Brothers Coffee Inc. of San Francisco, taken over this year by Nestlé, will be consolidated for the first time in the 1985 results.

Carnation, which markets food and other dairy products, was acquired by Nestlé for \$3 billion. Its 1983 sales totaled \$3.4 billion.

The takeover price for Hills Brothers Coffee, whose 1983 sales totaled about \$350 million, was not disclosed.

(AP, Reuters)

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(AP, Reuters)

## Dunlop Shares Are Said to Rise On BTR Bid Hope

LONDON — Shares of Dunlop Holdings PLC are being sustained by hopes of an improved bid from BTR PLC, though uncertainty surrounds some other recent developments, dealers on the London Stock Exchange said Monday.

Industry sources said the Wall Street dealer Ivan Boesky bought an unknown quantity of Dunlop shares late last week. Mr. Boesky, who also heads Cambridge & General Securities PLC, a British-listed company, has asked the Dunlop board for more information about its financial position and reconstruction plans, they added.

A Dunlop spokesman declined to comment on the Boesky initiative. He also declined comment on a press report that Dunlop's creditor banks have offered to revise the restructuring package to give small shareholders the opportunity to subscribe for more shares than proposed so far.

Dunlop shares ended Monday at 38 pence apiece in London, unchanged from Friday's close.

BTR, a London-based industrial holding company, announced Jan. 18 a \$44-million (\$49-million) offer for Dunlop. The offer came as Dunlop was seeking shareholder approval for a plan to raise £142 million.

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## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada			
Falconbridge	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	107.9	107.9	107.9
Net Inc.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Per Share	1.2	1.2	1.2
Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	72.3	72.3	72.3
Net Inc.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Per Share	1.2	1.2	1.2
Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	72.3	72.3	72.3
Net Inc.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Per Share	1.2	1.2	1.2
Japan			
Matsushita El. Wks.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	442,220	442,220	442,220
Net Inc.	2,001	2,001	2,001
Per Share	2,001	2,001	2,001
Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	442,220	442,220	442,220
Net Inc.	2,001	2,001	2,001
Per Share	2,001	2,001	2,001
United States			
AT & T	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,115	1,115	1,115
Net Inc.	1,115	1,115	1,115
Per Share	1,115	1,115	1,115
Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,115	1,115	1,115
Net Inc.	1,115	1,115	1,115
Per Share	1,115	1,115	1,115
Europe			
Deutsche Bank	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,115	1,115	1,115
Net Inc.	1,115	1,115	1,115
Per Share	1,115	1,115	1,115
Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,115	1,115	1,115
Net Inc.	1,115	1,115	1,115
Per Share	1,115	1,115	1,115

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Gold	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
20	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
30	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
40	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
50	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
60	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
70	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
80	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
90	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
100	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
110	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
120	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
130	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
140	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
150	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
160	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
170	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
180	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
190	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5
200	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5	12.0-12.5

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Bank of Taiwan  
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Bank of Thailand  
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Bank of the Netherlands  
Citibank  
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Bank of the Philippines  
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Bank of the United Kingdom  
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Bank of the United States  
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Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of the West  
Citibank  
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Citibank  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of the East  
Citibank  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of the South  
Citibank  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of the North  
Citibank  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of the Middle  
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Bank of the Middle  
Citibank  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of the West  
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12 month	Stock	Div. Yld. Pct.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	AmC	4%	79 1/2	77	78 1/2	+1/2
12	AmE	4%	140	138	139	+1
14	AmS	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmT	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmU	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmV	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmW	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmX	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmY	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmZ	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmA	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmB	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmC	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmD	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmE	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmF	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmG	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmH	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmI	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmJ	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmK	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmL	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmM	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmN	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmO	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmP	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmQ	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmR	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmS	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmT	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
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14	AmS	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmT	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1
14	AmU	4%	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	+1

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# Havana Got A -from Cuban

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

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# Syrian Oil Strike, Said to Be Huge, May Reduce Nation's Flow of Red Ink

By Charles P. Wallace  
Los Angeles Times Service

DAMASCUS — In remote eastern Syria, in a field behind a wind-blown gasoline station, a U.S. company has discovered an apparently significant amount of oil.

While neither the Syrian government nor the company, a Shell Oil Co. subsidiary, Pecten International Co., has released any details, diplomats and businessmen in Damascus estimate that the find will

eventually produce as many as 150,000 barrels of oil a day. A discovery of such a magnitude would have a value of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion a year at current prices, at a time when Syria's economy is in chaos.

There is persistent speculation that an infusion of petrodollars into the moribund Syrian economy may alter Syria's close relationship with Iran, which has been a major source of financial aid to the Damascus regime.

The oil discovery was made near the town of Deir ez Zor on the Euphrates River, about 250 miles (400 kilometers) northeast of Damascus.

Pecten has drilled three wells, which are each reportedly producing 6,000 to 10,000 barrels a day.

The oil is said to be extremely light and low in sulfur content, the two qualities of high-quality crude. The Syrians also produce about 170,000 barrels a day of less valuable heavy crude in an operation

that was set up with the help of the Soviet Union.

The Deir ez Zor exploration is a joint venture of Pecten, the Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Deminex MbH, of West Germany.

Pecten took over exploration of the area last year from another U.S. company, Syrian-American Oil Co., a subsidiary of Coastal States Gas Corp., which concluded after four years that there were no commercially exploitable deposits of oil in the area.

According to a Syrian official, the government now expects to begin commercial production of about 35,000 barrels a day by early next year, rising to 150,000 a day by 1990.

To transport the oil to the sea, the Syrian government has given Pecten permission to use a pipeline that formerly belonged to Iraqi Petroleum Corp. but has been closed for several years in a dispute between the rival regimes in Damascus and Baghdad. The pipeline

passes through Deir ez Zor on the way to the Syrian oil terminal at Baniyas on the Mediterranean Sea. Pecten has begun preparatory work for the construction of a 20-mile (32-kilometer) feeder pipeline to carry oil produced at the new field to the Iraqi pipeline.

But officials are worried that the discovery could leave the country worse off if Iran and the Arab states of the Gulf region cut their financial aid sharply before the pumping can begin.

## Fund for Africa in Doubt

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank hopes to raise an extra \$1 billion for Africa at a special two-day meeting of donor countries starting Thursday in Paris, but there are doubts that the target will be reached.

All prospective donors face domestic budgetary restraints. The United States has said it will refuse to contribute, and other industrial countries such as Japan and West Germany have not disclosed their plans.

France and the bank staff are the chief sponsors of the Africa fund. "They'll be lucky if they get \$500 million," said one Western representative of the fund's organizers. He criticized the United States' stand because of the example it might serve for other donors.

## A Contract On Dollars

(Continued from Page 7)

more important than a useful trading instrument," Mr. Powers said. "It could finally be the catalyst, the first real step, the core product, that eventually unites New York futures markets."

He pointed out that the Cotton Exchange has offered to grant free access to its dollar market to the traders of the other three exchanges now operating at the World Trade Center. They are the New York Commodity, the Mercantile and the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa exchanges.

The open-door policy, obviously aimed at increasing the liquidity of the new market, is unprecedented for a futures exchange. If and when the New York Futures Exchange moves in or merges with one of the four at the World Trade Center, its members are expected to be offered the same privilege.

The only restriction imposed by the Cotton Exchange is that the floor traders trade for their own account and not execute outside orders. But Mr. Powers noted that most major banks and other financial institutions already own seats on one or more of the exchanges. Thus the restriction should not prove bothersome.

## Korea Ships More Containers

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korean exports of shipping containers totaled \$360 million last year, more than double the 1983 exports of \$173 million, officials of the Korea Container Industrial Association said Monday. They attributed the sharp rise to new orders from major U.S. shipping and container-leasing firms.

## American National Gets Boost as Rivals Suffer

(Continued from Page 7)

tion's economic growth is in smaller companies. Furthermore, many large, blue-chip corporations have been eschewing bank loans and borrowing directly through the credit markets by issuing notes and bonds.

But American National, which had record earnings of \$34.1 million last year, has prospered because its competitors have been distracted, the competition has not disappeared entirely.

Other major banks, such as Citicorp, Chemical and Mellon Bank, have also been working the Middle West market actively through their Chicago offices.

B. Kenneth West, chairman of Harris Bankcorp Inc., another key player in the middle market, added: "The middle market is the hot place to be. Profits have been squeezed out of some of the other areas."

Each year American seeks to call on every one of the area's 5,500 middle-sized businesses. "Middle market companies require a lot more personal service than larger companies," said Ronald J. Graybeck, American National's senior executive vice president. "They may want hockey tickets or an auto loan for their secretary."

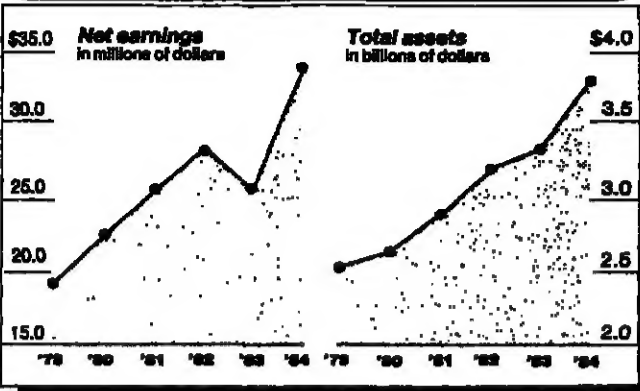
One of the many companies lured by American National was Thermodynamics Inc., a \$25 million-a-year mechanical contractor based in a Chicago suburb. Thermodynamics had been shopping around for the most competitive banker and Michael R. Meyers, its president, called American's program "the most aggressive."

American offered more flexible financing, Mr. Meyers noted, including collateralized borrowing, which he said was important if his

company got into a tight spot. He also praised the services offered: "They allowed us to hook up our computers into theirs so we could look at our accounts."

Stanley P. Weiss, chairman of Logan Brothers Books, a \$30 million-a-year distributor of medical texts, also switched to American National.

## American National's Strong Performance



The New York Times

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Stanley P. Weiss, chairman of Logan Brothers Books, a \$30 million-a-year distributor of medical texts, also switched to American National.

"They were willing to show me some courtesies that other banks weren't," Mr. Weiss said. American National offered his company a \$2.5-million line of credit, \$1 million above his previous bank's line.

Barry F. Sullivan, First Chicago's chairman, said he became more interested in increasing his bank's role in the middle market when he saw more blue-chip companies turning to the credit markets.

But he feared that his bank would find it hard to focus successfully on both large companies and medium-sized ones. That is why he chose to buy American National.

First Chicago paid \$270 million, which many analysts called a generous price. But Mr. Sullivan said American's earnings were already exceeding projections. And not wanting to tinker with a winning formula, First Chicago has not

## Ford Cut Output In Europe '84

Reuters

COLOGNE — Ford-Werke AG, Ford Motor Co.'s West German subsidiary, said it cut car production five percent, to 791,770 vehicles, last year due to easing demand in some European countries, including West Germany.

Car exports fell to 533,564, or 64.3 percent of production, in 1984 from 573,502 in 1983, Ford-Werke said Monday in a statement.

Ford said its 1984 West German market share was the highest in six years, up 0.5 percent to 12.5 percent, or 288,000 newly-registered cars, from 282,734 in 1983. The European market share rose to 12.9 percent from 12.6 percent.

## Havana Got More Than \$100 Million From Cuban Tourist Industry in '84

By William R. Long

Los Angeles Times Service

HAVANA — Cuba has found a way to earn hard currency by offering bargain tours to West Europeans, Canadians and Mexicans.

Before the rise of Fidel Castro in 1959, Cuba was a magnet for high rollers and good-timers drawn to Havana's casinos. The new Cuban tourism makes do mostly with sun and socialism.

For about \$800, a West German can escape the European winter and spend two weeks on a Cuban beach, air fare and hotel included. The price from Canada is \$700.

The formula's success in the past three years has turned tourism into one of Cuba's main sources of much-needed Western currency and encouraged the Communist government to plan ambitious new investments.

Jorge Debassa, general manager of the government's tourism agen-

cy, said in a recent interview that 120,000 Westerners bought Cuban tour packages in 1984, up from 56,000 in 1981.

Government revenue from tourism in 1984 was well over \$100 million, Mr. Debassa said. Tourism will be the country's No. 2 earner of hard currency in 1984, after sugar exports. By 1990, Mr. Debassa said, "I am sure tourism will be No. 1."

To accommodate more Western tourists, Cuba is starting a \$280-million investment program that is to include a dozen new government hotels and an international airport. Eight of the hotels and the airport will be at the seaside resort of Varadero, 85 miles (137 kilometers) east of Havana.

Hotel companies from Spain, West Germany and France will provide the know-how for planning and construction, Mr. Debassa said. When completed in the late 1980s, the new hotels will double Var-

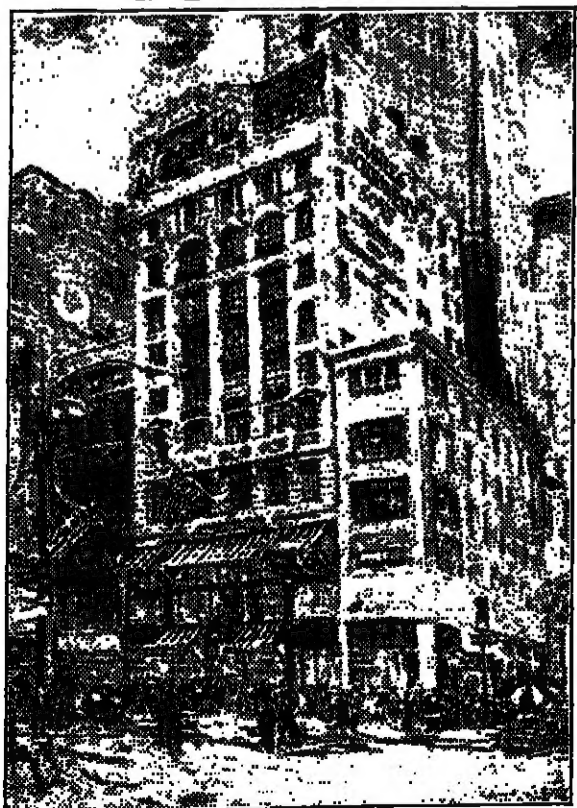
adero's 5,000-bed capacity. They will offer "five-star" luxury, along with water-sport facilities and nightclubs, but no gambling, he said.

They will also be low-rise buildings to preserve the coastal area's natural beauty, Mr. Debassa said. "It is not going to be an Acapulco or a Cancun where you don't see the beach," he said, referring to two Mexican resorts.

Work has started on the new Varadero airport. It is being carried out by the Cuban construction brigade that was helping to build an airport in Grenada at the time of the U.S. invasion of that island in October 1983.

Mr. Debassa, 43, has been in charge of the Cuban tourism agency, called Cubatur, since 1981. Before that, Cuba made little effort to attract Western tourists. "We were closed to the world," he said.

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New York Central & Hudson River RR Lake Shore Collateral 3 1/4% Bonds due 1998  
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New York Central RR Co. 5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980  
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New York Connecting RR Co. 2 1/4% Series B Bonds due 1975  
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Penn Central Co. 6 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1993  
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/4% Series D General Mortgage Bonds due 1981  
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/4% Series E General Mortgage Bonds due 1984  
Pennsylvania RR Co. 3 1/4% Series F General Mortgage Bonds due 1985  
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co. 4% Income Bonds due 1990  
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By: Francis A. Kareken,  
Secretary







## SPORTS

## VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

## One Man's Opinion — Give the Boot to Mac and Jimmy



Quarterback Joe Montana throws a pass in the Pro Bowl while being pursued by defensive ends Mark Gastineau, left, who was chosen the game's outstanding player, and Howie Long.

## AFC Wins Pro Bowl on Lineman's TD

United Press International

HONOLULU — The end zone was "swaying" as he huddled along, but Art Stiller of the Kansas City Chiefs made it Sunday to give the AFC a 22-14 victory over the NFC in the Pro Bowl.

Still, a massive 6-foot-7, 257-pound defensive end, pounced on a blocked handoff between quarterback Neil Lomax of St. Louis and running back Eric Dickerson of Los Angeles just when it appeared that the National Football Conference was ready to sew up the game.

The NFC was up 14-12 and at the American Football Conference 14 when Stiller dove on the ball. He then needed some coaxing from Joe Nash of Seattle and Rod Martin of the Los Angeles Raiders to get up and run. Still did and somehow managed to cover the 83 yards.

"After the first 20 or 30 yards, the end zone started swaying," he said, "and it seemed like I'd never get to it. But I guess I struggled along and got there."

Along the way, Stiller got some help from Steve Nelson of New England and Deron Cherry of Kansas City and twice managed to elude Green Bay's swift wide receiver James Lofton.

The score made it 19-14 and Seattle's Norm Johnson put the game out of reach when he kicked a 22-yard field goal with 43 seconds left.

The NFC, which had an offensive explosion, appeared ready for the clincher after Miami's Reggie Roby got off a 4-yard punt at the AFC 44.

Walter Payton of Chicago rushed twice for 33 yards and the

NFC had the ball on the 14 when the Lomax-Dickerson misplay occurred.

The NFC, which was blanked in the first half and trailed 9-0 at the midway mark, scored in the third quarter on a 13-yard pass from Joe Montana of San Francisco to Lofton and moved ahead early in the final quarter on a 1-yard drive by Payton.

The AFC's first points came in the second quarter when Mark Gastineau of the New York Jets, voted the game's outstanding player, sacked Lomax for a safety.

The safety capped three consecutive sacks of Lomax, starting at the NFC 20. Gastineau's Jet teammate Joe Klecko dropped Lomax for an 11-yard loss and Rod Martin of the Los Angeles Raiders put the St. Louis quarterback down on the three to set the stage for Gastineau's play.

The AFC defense also set up the AFC's first score when Fred Young of Seattle partially blocked a punt by Brian Hansen of the New Orleans Saints to give the AFC the ball at the NFC 15.

Dan Marino of Miami hit Marcus Allen of the Raiders from 12 yards out to give the AFC its first half points.

The game featured the Super Bowl's two glamour quarterbacks. Montana completed 10-of-14 for 112 yards and Marino 10-of-21 for 139 yards.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors should be kicked off the U.S. Davis Cup team immediately.

Get 'em gone. Can't do it too soon.

For everybody's good, especially their own.

It's all right for McEnroe to act like McEnroe and for Connors to act like Connors when they're playing on the pro tennis circuit. The only reputations they ruin are their own. If they still have reputations.

But when McEnroe and Connors play Davis Cup, they represent America.

As for this 1-220,000,000th part of the nation, I don't want either of them representing me.

What McEnroe and Connors have done in the past few weeks is a new low, even for them. It's time to drop the big one on these guys.

Earlier this month, the U.S. Tennis Association felt it necessary to write a code of conduct for future U.S. Davis Cup players.

Why? Because McEnroe and Connors acted like such spoiled babies in December when a Swedish team full of underdog teenagers trounced them, 4-1.

In Göteborg, Connors was fined \$2,500, some of it for his familiar obscene gestures and foul mouth. McEnroe was his usual petulant, name-calling, match-delaying, equipment-smashing, gamesmanship-playing 12-year-old self.

These prima donnas were such pips that Hunter Delacour, president of the USTA, felt he had to apologize at a postmatch dinner.

Also, the sponsor of the team, Louisiana-Pacific Corp., wrote to Davis Cup chairman, saying the U.S. team "falls badly when it comes to living up to minimum behavior standards on the court during awards ceremonies and at other Davis Cup events."

When you violate "minimum behavior standards" in tennis, you've really done something because pro tennis has no behavioral standards. It is ironic that the American sport that most aligns itself with money and social status — the game that thinks it's so ritz — has become the most non-ritzy, no-class game on the map.

And McEnroe and Connors epitomize it.

Their reactions to their latest flap were revealing. They're both so shell-shocked by years of criticism, so deep into the mind-set that nothing is their fault, that they have no idea how far over the line of socially acceptable behavior they've wandered.

"I'm finding out about this from a carbon-copy letter," said Connors of the sponsor's letter concerning his misconduct. "McEnroe and I are big boys. If someone had something to say, they could say it to our face."

Gea, Jimmy, too bad about that carbon copy. Guess you've never hurt anybody's feelings. See how it feels? At least you were right on the "boys' part."

Oh, yes, about that "to our face." You seemed to forget the recent Volvo Masters, when you made an obscene gesture behind Ivan Lendl's back so all the fans and a hundred reporters could see it but he couldn't.

McEnroe even topped Connors in his supercilious reaction. "I think the whole thing is one big joke. I didn't even see the letter," said McEnroe at first. "I might have gotten one. Maybe they sent it to my father and he didn't tell me about it. He knows better than to tell me about things like that."

Told of the new Davis Cup team rules — which don't call for an organ donation, just "courage and civility" — McEnroe, in his stop-picking-on-me whine, said, "If they don't want us playing, they should just tell us."

Oh, if only somebody would. If only we would finally stop giving them a thousand and one chances. For 10 years, I've been among the bleeding hearts who have looked for something decent beneath McEnroe's boorishness and Connors' public indecencies because he had guts. But we're not doing them any favors.

Excuse them all you want, they're still a pair of prize jerks. What we need to do is tell McEnroe and Connors now is, "Who needs you? We can lose the Davis Cup without you."

Unfortunately, the only time a jerk finds out what people really think of him is when he stops winning. It's typical that nobody in the cringing tennis community managed to raise a stink until the Davis Cup was lost. You don't think anybody in tennis would



John McEnroe takes on a TV cameraman he felt was too close to courtside Sunday.

have the backbone to stand up to a winner?

The betting is that, with king-of-the-good-guys Arthur Ashe back as team captain, McEnroe and Connors will get one more chance to wear "USA" on their jackets. Ashe has stood between this pair and their compunction too long.

What they need is the hardest slap in the face possible. They should be "fired" now. Who cares if the United States wins the Davis Cup? Do Americans really want it if McEnroe and Connors are the ones who bring it home?

## McEnroe Hits Back

To hear McEnroe tell it, he can't please anybody, United Press International reported from Philadelphia.

"It's been going on for years," he said Thursday night. "Some day it will be different and people will respect me for what I've done for tennis. They always complain no matter what I do."

"They come out to see a few things and if I say a few things, they boo. If I don't say anything, they boo. If I play a good match,

they boo because it was too easy. If I don't play well, they boo because I wasn't playing as well as I can."

He added, "I'm an intense competitor who goes out and gives 100 percent. So what if I question a few calls? A lot of

## Injured McEnroe Wins Title

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Top-seeded John McEnroe, struggling off a knee injury midway through the match, rallied from a second-set deficit Sunday on his way to a 6-3, 7-6, 6-1 victory over Miloslav Meir to win the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships for the fourth straight year.

McEnroe, who won more than \$2 million last year in posting a match record of 82-3, pocketed \$54,000 in his first event of the official 1985 season. He glided through all five matches in the \$300,000 tournament without losing a set.

McEnroe almost lost that perfect record, however, in the second set against the hard-hitting Meir, a 20-year-old citizen of Czechoslovakia who upset No. 2 seed Jimmy Connors in Saturday's semifinal.

The world's No. 1 player twisted off his right knee while hitting his first serve at 30-40 in the second game of the second set. He double-faulted on the point to lose serve and lost his serve again in the sixth game, during which Meir passed him three times, to go down 1-5.

But McEnroe, who was treated twice during changovers by a trainer, ignored the injury and roared back to take the next four games and the set which eventually went to a tie-breaker.

## Bird's Last-Second Basket Gives Jones East All-Star Job

United Press International

BOSTON — Larry Bird hit a 16-foot corner jumper as time expired, giving the Boston Celtics a 128-127 victory Sunday over the Portland Trail Blazers.

## NBA FOCUS

Trail Blazers and K.C. Jones a job as East coach in the NBA All-Star Game next month.

Boston was trailing 127-126 after Clyde Drexler hit from the top of the key with three seconds remaining. Boston inbounded to Bird,

who dribbled to the corner and fired the winner to put the Celtics into sole possession of first place in the Atlantic Division, a half-game ahead of Philadelphia.

The victory also enabled the Celtics to overtake the 76ers for the best record in the Eastern Conference. That mark gives Jones the job as coach of the East in the All-Star Game.

Jones held the same position last year, leading the East to a 154-145 overtime victory. Pat Riley of the Los Angeles Lakers will coach the West in the Feb. 10 game at Indianapolis.

"At the end of the game the ball belongs in Larry Bird's hands," Jones said. "I started to set up a play for Max (Cedric Maxwell) but Larry said, 'to hell with that, give me the ball.'"

Bird, who tied a season-high with 48 points, hit for 16 in the final quarter, scoring the Celtics' last three baskets, each needed to regain the lead.

Elsewhere, Detroit beat Washington 115-105 and Milwaukee defeated San Antonio 106-93.

## Wadkins Shatters Par by 20, Wins L.A. Open

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Lanny Wadkins set and tied a flock of records with a front-running, 7-under-par 64 that provided him with a 7-shot victory and his second triumph in three weeks Sunday in the Los Angeles Open Golf Tournament.

Wadkins, one of golf's most aggressive players, declined to play it safe despite his growing lead and punished the proud old Riviera Country Club course with a record 264 total, 20 strokes under par and six better than the previous standard set by Johnny Miller in 1981.

Wadkins, who won the Bob Hope Classic that opened the tour

three weeks ago — also with a record score — collected \$72,000 from the total purse of \$400,000 and pushed his earnings for the young season to \$172,350. He became only the ninth player to go past \$2 million in career winnings and now has \$2,049,789.

Some other figures:

• In 13 rounds this season, Wadkins has not been over par and reduced his scoring average to 67.2.

• His winning margin was the largest on the tour since Calvin Peete won the Pensacola Open by the same margin in 1982.

• His score — on rounds of 63, 70, 67 and 64 — was the low 72

hole total on the tour since the fall of 1983.

Wadkins started the cool, sunny day with a 2-shot lead, was never headed, never tied. His gaudy card included no bogeys, no 5s.

Hal Sutton claimed second with a birdie on the 18th hole that broke a tie with Pavin. Sutton had a closing 69 and a 271 total. Pavin, a hometown boy, shot 70 for a 272 total.

Craig Stadler, with a closing 66, came on to tie for fourth at 273 with Chip Beck and Gary Koch. Beck shot 70 over the final 18 holes and Koch matched par 71.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	38	8	.818	0
Philadelphia	35	11	.761	3
Washington	28	18	.556	10
New Jersey	24	24	.500	16
New York	16	29	.348	24

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	21	14	.599	0
Detroit	16	19	.453	5
Chicago	13	22	.367	8
Atlanta	10	25	.286	11
Indiana	10	25	.286	11
Cleveland	10	25	.286	11

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	27	14	.657	0
Houston	24	17	.583	3
Dallas	21	20	.512	6
San Antonio	21	20	.512	6
Utah	20	21	.484	7
Kansas City	15	26	.361	11

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	30	15	.667	0
Phoenix	21	24	.467	9
Seattle	20	25	.444	10
Portland	19	26	.419	11
L.A. Clippers	19	26	.419	11
Golden State	15	28	.345	15

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	38	23	.621	0
San Antonio	31	30	.508	7
Portland	29	32	.476	9
Phoenix	28	33	.455	10
Golden State	28	33	.455	10
Portland	28	33	.455	10
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